

REPORT  
OF THE  
Kentucky Institution  
for the Education  
of the Blind

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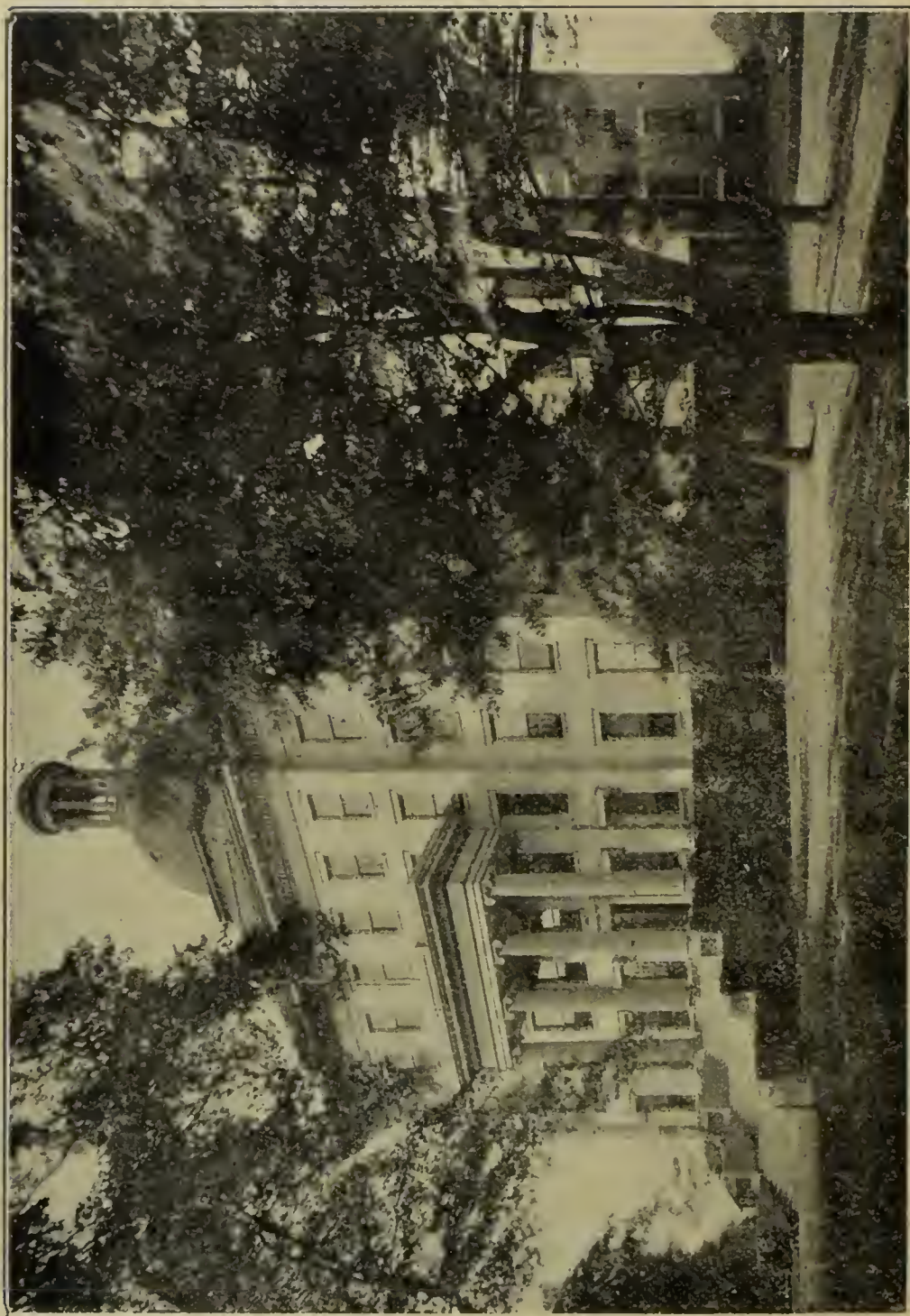
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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For the Year Ending  
September 30, 1914







KENTUCKY INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

REPORT  
OF THE  
KENTUCKY INSTITUTION  
FOR THE EDUCATION  
OF THE BLIND

AT

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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For the Year Ending  
September 30, 1914

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PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY





The State Journal Company  
Printers to the Commonwealth  
Frankfort, Ky.  
1915

**OFFICERS AND TEACHERS  
OF THE  
KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE  
BLIND**

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**BOARD OF VISITORS.**

GEN. BENNETT H. YOUNG, President.	
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THOS. L. JEFFERSON	JOHN C. COX
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**MATRON.**

MISS CALENA R. MERWIN.

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MISS LYDIA SCOGGAN	MISS ANNA HANLON

**TEACHERS OF MUSIC.**

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MRS. CLAUDE ALLEN.	

**STENOGRAPHER AND TEACHER OF TYPEWRITING.**

MISS CATHERINE MORIARTY.

**TEACHERS OF HANDICRAFT.**

MISS VERNETTE SCOGGAN	JOE FITZNER
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**TEACHER OF PIANO TUNING.**

CLIFFORD B. MARTIN.

**TEACHERS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.**

MISS M. BLYE ALLAN	CLIFFORD B. MARTIN
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**SEAMSTRESS.**

MISS MARY BARRETT

**VISITORS' ATTENDANTS.**

MISS ANNA MORAN	MISS ELLEN THOMASON.
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**IN THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.**

MRS. MARY I. DELANY, Matron.	
MISS HATTIE B. LEWIS, Teacher.	
MISS ELIZABETH MINNIS, Teacher of Music.	
OTIS EADS, Teacher of Piano Tuning.	





Louisville, Ky., October 31, 1914.

To His Excellency,

JAMES B. McCREARY,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Honored Sir:—

The accompanying report has been read and approved and formally adopted by the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, as their regular report to you and the General Assembly.

With sentiments of the highest esteem, it is respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Visitors.

BENNETT H. YOUNG, President.



REGULAR ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS  
OF THE KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE  
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

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To His Exeellency,

JAMES B. McCREARY,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Sir :—

The number of pupils under our charge during the past year in the White Department, was one hundred and eighteen and in the Colored Department was twenty-seven, making in all one hundred and forty-five.

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THE NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF THOSE IN THE WHITE  
DEPARTMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Names	Residenees.
Alexander, Mary Katherine.....	Warren County
Allen, James Edward .....	Ohio County
Barnhard, Albert .....	Harrison County
Bateman, Beatrice .....	Louisville
Beeker, Bertrand .....	Louisville
Begley, Sam .....	Leslie County
Benedict, Tom Feeley .....	Louisville
Berlew, Louis .....	Louisville
Berry, Deward .....	Fleming County
Boggs, Lula .....	Laurel County

Names	Residences.
Buloek, Iris .....	Barren County
Burke, Chester .....	Whitley County
Calvert, Beulah .....	Muhlenberg County
Carrington, Mannie .....	Lewis County
Carrington, Roy .....	Lewis County
Chamberlain, Raymond .....	Union County
Chapman, Dovie Virginia .....	Barren County
Chapman, John William .....	Barren County
Clemmons, Aliee .....	Jackson County
Clemmons, Everett .....	Jackson County
Cole, Ruby Nell .....	Carroll County
Collins, Griffio .....	Webster County
Cook, Nathaniel .....	Louisville
Conger, Verbie May .....	Crittenden County
Coulter, Frank .....	Monroe County
Crawford, Edward .....	Louisville
Danks, Lennis .....	Muhlenberg County
Denton, Charlie .....	Barren County
Diamond, Nannie Lou .....	Breathitt County
Dunn, Billie .....	Louisville
Ellis, Eva Jane .....	Warren County
Embry, Lottie .....	Grayson County
Fraim, John .....	MeLean County
Fraim, Pinkie .....	MeLean County
Frazier, Clarence .....	Johnson County
Furnan, Harry .....	Paducah
Gardner, Robert .....	Winehester
Garrett, Ada .....	Casey County
Gaunce, Reynolds .....	Nieholas County
Gibson, Sarah .....	Jackson County
Gillis, Bonnie .....	Louisville
Graham, Carl .....	Louisville
Grater, Louise .....	Kenton County
Gray, Virgie .....	Mereer County
Greer, Lee .....	Perry County
Haddox, Lelia .....	Louisville

Names.	Residenees.
Hahn, Herman .....	Louisville
Hall, Mary .....	Louisville
Hanks, Robert .....	Edmonson County
Hawkins, Sadie .....	Anderson County
Hayes, Ernest .....	Grayson County
Helm, Aubrey .....	Christian County
Herndon, Katherine .....	Madison County
Higgs, Leona .....	Edmonson County
Jennings, Mary .....	Hardin County
Jones, Iona .....	Louisville
Kelly, Alice .....	Louisville
Kerr, Adelaide .....	Kenton County
King, Gladys .....	Bracken County
King, Irvine Cole .....	Warren County
Lay, John Martin .....	Leslie County
Lay, Loida .....	Leslie County
Lay, Leslie .....	Whitley County
Lee, Besse .....	Grayson County
Lile, Clara .....	Green County
Martin, Ethel .....	Daviess County
McDonald, W. J. ....	Kenton County
McFarland, Luster .....	Knox County
Merrill, Mack .....	Mason County
Moseley, Willis .....	Owensboro
Murphy, William .....	Johnson County
Outland, Onie May .....	Calloway County
Pae, Tressie .....	Magoffin County
Parker, Florence .....	Whitley County
Parker, Grace .....	Whitley County
Parker, Hazel .....	Louisville
Parker, May .....	Louisville
Parker, Thelma .....	Calloway County
Patriek, Noah .....	Louisville
Philippe, Louis .....	Campbell County
Preston, Catherine .....	Lexington

Names	Residenees.
Puekett, Harry .....	Boyd County
Raff, Rosa .....	Louisville
Redell, Paul Linden .....	Campbell County
Reynolds, Samuel .....	Louisville
Reynolds, Thomas .....	Louisville
Riehie, Arthur .....	Perry County
Riehie, Leona .....	Perry County
Riehie, Rufena .....	Perry County
Richie, Samuel .....	Perry County
Schweers, Dora .....	Trimble County
Schweers, Edward .....	Trimble County
Schweers, Elizabeth .....	Trimble County
Seymour, Robert .....	Louisville
Shepherd, Sarah .....	Knott County
Shepherd, Solomon .....	Knott County
Silbernagle, Claud .....	Louisville
Siler, Bertha .....	Whitley County
Smith, Everett .....	Jackson County
Snapp, Ernest .....	Fleming County
Stevens, Elizabeth .....	Louisville
Summer, Ora .....	Louisville
Sunderland, May .....	Whitley County
Sutton, Dallas .....	Knox County
Taylor, Joseph .....	Lexington
Taylor, Vester .....	Butler County
Thomas, Wallace .....	Nelson County
Turner, Lonnie .....	Mouroe County
Veazie, Robert .....	Louisville
Vires, Elvira .....	Breathitt County
Wagoner, Mallie .....	Boyd County
Ward, Tennessee .....	Martin County
White, Richard .....	Glasgow
Williams, Lounie .....	Paducah
Willingham, Cooper .....	Louisville
Willingham, Edith .....	Louisville
Willingham, Mary .....	Louisville
Young, Edgar .....	Taylor County



THE NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF THOSE IN THE COLORED  
DEPARTMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Names	Residencies.
Bethel, Charles .....	Barren County
Cheatham, Bertha .....	Fayette County
Cox, Irene .....	Christian County
Davis, Frances .....	Daviess County
Drane, George Beeler .....	Ohio County
Duncan, James .....	Breckinridge County
Eades, Otis .....	McLean County
Elkins, McHenry .....	Louisville
Gaines, Harriet .....	Owensboro
Gardner, Birdie .....	Calloway County
Gatewood, John .....	Barren County
Gilbert, Kate .....	Owensboro
Jolly, William .....	Louisville
Locks, Nannie Bell .....	Louisville
McRoberts, Allen .....	Lincoln County
Malone, James .....	Pulaski County
Moss, Louisa .....	Louisville
Mukes, Nora .....	Owen County
Radford, Mattie May .....	Louisville
Richardson, Beedie .....	Franklin County
Saulsbury, Charles .....	Daviess County
Selvy, Otto .....	Louisville
Stewart, Audrey May .....	Owensboro
Sutton, Blondale .....	Louisville
Tyson, Lucille .....	Todd County
White, Amanda .....	Louisville
Wood, Clara .....	Barren County

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THE FOLLOWING PERSONS HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED:

- A superintendent, Miss Susan B. Merwin, with a salary of \$150.00 a month.  
 A matron, Miss Calena R. Merwin, with a salary of \$75.00 a month.  
 A teacher, Miss Lydia Seoggan, with a salary of \$55.00 a month.  
 A teacher, Miss M. Blye Allan, with a salary of \$55.00 a month.  
 A teacher, Mrs. C. F. de Mey, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.  
 A teacher of kindergarten, Miss Anna Hanlon, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.

- A teacher of sewing and domestic science, Miss Vernetta Seoggan, with a salary of \$60.00 a month.
- A stenographer and teacher of typewriting, Miss Catherine Moriarty, with a salary of \$40.00 a month.
- A teacher of handieraft, Mr. Joe Fitzner, with a salary of \$30.00 a month.
- A teacher of music, Mr. Charles Frederick, with a salary of \$100.00 a month.
- A teacher of music, Miss Julia Purnell, with a salary of \$40.00 a month.
- A teacher of music, Mrs. Claude Allen, with a salary of \$48.00 a month.
- A teacher of piano tuning and physical training, Mr. Clifford B. Martin, with a salary of \$75.00 a month.
- A boys' governess, Miss Anna Moran, with a salary of \$30.00 a month.
- A girls' governess, Miss Ellen Thomason, with a salary of \$30.00 a month.
- A gardener and engineer, Herman Breitfield, with a salary of \$70.00 a month.
- A fireman and assistant engineer, Martin Spree, with a salary of \$25.00 a month.
- A houseman, John Owens, with a salary of \$50.00 a month.
- A houseman, George Griffin, with a salary of \$45.00 a month.
- A cook, Annie Rooney, with a salary of \$27.00 a month.
- A cook, Lizzie Rielly, with a salary of \$27.00 a month.
- A dining-room girl, Julia Lambert, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A dining-room girl, Mary Lambert, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A dining-room girl, Flora Haueter, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A housemaid, Katie Flynn, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A housemaid, Maggie Flynn, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A housemaid, Annie Gorman, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A housemaid, Mary Berling, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.
- A laundress, Hannah McElliott, with a salary of \$24.00 a month.
- A laundress, Bridget Fitzgerald, with a salary of \$24.00 a month.
- A laundress, Jennie Riley, with a salary of \$20.00 a month.

#### COLORED DEPARTMENT.

- A matron, Mrs. Mary I. Delany, with a salary of \$75.00 a month.
- A teacher, Miss Hattie B. Lewis, with a salary of \$30.00 a month.
- A teacher of music, Miss Elizabeth Minnis, with a salary of \$50.00 a month.

A teacher of piano tuning, Ottis Eads, with a salary of \$10.00 a month.

A cook, Malvina Murphy, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.

A laundress, Annie Smith, with a salary of \$18.00 a month.

A houseman, Louis Wood, with a salary of \$25.00 a month.

A houseman, Allen McRoberts, with a salary of \$10.00 a month.

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### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BUILDING SUPPLIES.

To the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Institution for the  
Education of the Blind.

Gentlemen :—

Your committee would respectfully report that during the year they have supervised, as usual, the expenses of the institution in all its departments.

A summary of these expenses is herewith appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES P. WEAVER, Chairman.

THOMAS C. TIMBERLAKE,

T. L. JEFFERSON,

Committee.

## REPORT OF THE INSTITUTION

## EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL
Salaries .....	\$931.00	\$927.00	\$931.00	\$923.00	\$927.00	\$927.00	\$935.00
Wages .....	496.00	501.00	501.00	501.00	481.00	493.00	501.00
Extra Labor .....	110.79	61.35	288.00	79.00	68.00	67.00	6.50
Dry goods and clothing.....	99.37	136.13	41.21	117.56	138.03	97.75	29.85
Household and kitchen furniture.....	35.65	92.93	212.29	21.77	3.24	53.70	6.15
Books and stationery .....	74.87	111.98	24.11	76.32	6.49	33.07	29.30
Groceries .....	530.81	478.42	455.45	446.57	376.91	376.92	365.55
Breadstuffs .....	91.93	80.81	79.79	85.87	79.50	80.81	79.97
Meat, fowl, fish and game.....	241.09	241.98	211.52	229.23	198.50	181.05	207.95
Fruits, vegetables, milk and ice.....	129.80	128.15	140.35	130.47	122.13	156.63	133.65
Confectioneries .....	16.20	14.32	34.90	7.50	7.50	-----	7.05
Drugs, medicine and professional services .....	46.09	63.82	7.05	120.14	121.49	102.02	72.25
Spirituous liquors .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Vehicles and garden supplies.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Laundry .....	79.50	66.39	16.39	-----	87.45	-----	18.50
Postage .....	7.33	6.50	7.25	6.50	7.00	6.00	8.00
Traveling expenses .....	28.00	13.48	26.46	13.98	10.73	11.20	26.88
Expenses on live stock.....	2.00	-----	3.00	-----	-----	-----	-----
Amusements .....	-----	-----	20.40	-----	4.00	-----	4.40
Buildings and repairs .....	66.57	199.91	5.95	12.68	964.05	-----	126.10
Material for workshop .....	37.60	-----	-----	-----	-----	7.50	-----
Funeral expenses .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Insurance .....	1,478.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	88.00	8.00
Interest .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	4,185.71	-----
Fuel and light.....	25.10	32.57	36.84	40.19	31.50	28.85	89.35
Water rent .....	27.05	28.09	28.17	29.05	30.50	22.17	33.65
Tuning and repairing musical instruments .....	60.75	1.25	67.50	-----	1.50	101.00	-----
Incidentals .....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sundries .....	6.75	6.82	24.65	8.64	7.00	16.00	8.70
Total .....	\$4,622.25	\$3,200.90	\$3,171.28	\$2,857.47	\$3,681.52	\$7,035.38	\$2,697.80



## EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

## FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

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	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	TOTAL
Salaries .....	\$1,524.00	\$310.00	\$250.00	\$190.00	\$995.00	\$9,730.00
Wages .....	501.00	465.00	446.00	427.00	485.60	5,798.60
Extra Labor .....		31.50	43.40	67.50	19.40	842.44
Dry goods and clothing .....	24.45	44.32			148.42	877.09
Household and kitchen furniture .....	33.85	2.08	57.61	8.00	150.34	677.61
Books and stationery .....	77.59	45.37	8.54	7.25	125.60	620.49
Groceries .....	372.17	222.56	100.42	47.33	358.81	4,131.92
Breadstuffs .....	75.13	25.65			57.82	737.28
Meat, fowl, fish and game .....	182.26	87.02	42.76	15.60	143.47	1,982.43
Fruits, vegetables, milk and ice .....	140.05	67.80	26.23	10.85	101.05	1,287.16
Confectioneries .....	6.75	9.10			7.45	110.77
Drugs, medicine and professional services .....	138.35	30.01	179.35		65.70	946.27
Spirituuous liquors .....						38.95
Vehicles and garden supplies .....	25.00	13.95				398.54
Laundry .....	27.00	17.05	32.26	54.00		82.58
Postage .....	7.00	4.00	9.00	6.00	8.00	664.59
Traveling expenses .....	240.81	7.95	8.75	231.85	44.50	14.30
Expenses on live stock .....	3.70		1.50		4.10	33.80
Amusements .....					5.00	1,884.30
Buildings and repairs .....	27.72	289.90	10.86	81.59	98.97	127.34
Material for workshop .....					82.24	
Funeral expenses .....						
Insurance .....	8.00	160.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	1,798.50
Interest .....	18.90					4,204.61
Fuel and light .....	51.85	20.98	9.72	1,217.85	35.07	1,619.87
Water rent .....	27.89	27.97	17.62	10.45	11.82	294.43
Tuning and repairing musical instruments .....		36.49				268.49
Incidentals .....						
Sundries .....	11.03	18.40	7.00	7.50	16.90	139.45
Total .....	\$3,524.50	\$1,937.66	\$1,259.02	\$2,390.77	\$2,933.26	\$39,311.81

REPORT OF THE INSTITUTION

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL
Salaries .....	\$165.00	\$165.00	\$165.00	\$165.00	\$135.00	\$135.00	\$135.00
Wages .....	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00	71.00
Extra Labor .....	38.27			12.95			
Dry goods and clothing .....		4.80		3.25			15.05
Household and kitchen furniture .....		15.62		9.00			
Books and stationery .....		122.01	119.14	104.61	108.95	105.10	90.21
Groceries .....	93.20	23.36	23.44	26.49	21.36	24.75	22.82
Breadstuffs .....	18.60	59.25	59.97	65.55	56.52	60.27	58.98
Meat, fowl, fish and game .....	56.22	25.98	27.65	27.25	24.00	27.05	26.90
Fruits, vegetables, milk and ice .....	23.73	2.96	4.90				
Confectioneries .....	4.44						
Drugs, medicine and professional services .....		10.33	12.83	25.05	2.00		4.72
Spirituous liquors .....							
Vehicles and garden supplies .....							
Laundry .....							
Postage .....							
Traveling expenses .....							
Expenses on live stock .....							
Amusements .....		14.47		.62			5.80
Buildings and repairs .....							
Material for workshop .....	1.95						
Funeral expenses .....							
Insurance .....	157.50						
Interest .....							
Fuel and light .....	8.80	13.10	12.90	16.55	12.20	7.46	5.45
Water rent .....	4.84	4.30	3.20	3.10	3.10	2.00	3.50
Tuning and repairing musical instruments .....	21.06				11.90		
Incidentals .....							
Sundries .....							
Total .....	\$664.61	\$532.18	\$500.03	\$530.42	\$446.03	\$432.63	\$439.43



## EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	TOTAL
Salaries .....	\$195.00	\$75.00	\$37.50	.....	\$135.00	\$1,507.50
Wages .....	81.00	61.00	43.00	\$25.00	72.00	779.00
Extra Labor .....	15.20	.....	.....	.....	19.59	86.01
Dry goods and clothing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.10
Household and kitchen furniture .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.22
Books and stationery .....	.....	4.50	4.10	.....	.....	989.58
Groceries .....	90.10	52.60	11.22	.....	92.44	203.51
Breadstuffs .....	24.26	6.40	.....	.....	12.03	558.39
Meat, fowl, fish and game .....	63.15	35.02	7.54	.....	35.92	248.63
Fruits, vegetables, milk and ice .....	28.45	15.53	5.88	2.60	13.61	17.75
Confectioneries .....	.....	5.45	.....	.....	.....	64.93
Drugs, medicine and professional services .....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.00
Spirituous liquors .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.75
Vehicles and garden supplies .....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.46
Laundry .....	5.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Postage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Traveling expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Expenses on live stock .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amusements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buildings and repairs .....	.....	2.00	27.00	17.12	14.60	75.81
Material for workshop .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.61	11.36
Funeral expenses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157.50
Insurance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fuel and light .....	10.25	1.72	1.98	373.85	3.98	468.24
Water rent .....	3.40	5.10	3.40	1.49	1.65	39.08
Tuning and repairing musical instruments .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.96
Incidentals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$586.02	\$264.32	\$141.62	\$420.06	\$404.43	\$5,361.78

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT.****RECEIPTS.**

Balance as per report, Sept. 30, 1913.....	\$11,838.69
Warrants from the State of Kentucky .....	32,640.44
Miscellaneous receipts .....	194.46
Total receipts .....	<u>\$44,673.59</u>

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

White Department .....	\$39,311.81
Colored Department .....	5,361.78
Total disbursements .....	<u>\$44,673.59</u>

**Expenditures for year ending Sept. 30, 1914.**

October—White Department .....	\$4,622.25
October—Colored Department .....	664.61
November—White Department .....	3,200.90
November—Colored Department .....	532.18
December—White Department .....	3,171.28
December—Colored Department .....	500.03
January—White Department .....	2,857.47
January—Colored Department .....	530.42
February—White Department .....	3,681.52
February—Colored Department .....	446.03
March—White Department .....	7,035.38
March—Colored Department .....	432.63
April—White Department .....	2,697.80
April—Colored Department .....	439.43
May—White Department .....	3,524.50
May—Colored Department .....	586.02
June—White Department .....	1,937.66
June—Colored Department .....	264.32
July—White Department .....	1,259.02
July—Colored Department .....	141.62
August—White Department .....	2,390.77
August—Colored Department .....	420.06
September—White Department .....	2,934.91
September—Colored Department .....	402.78

Total expenditures for year .....	<u>\$44,673.59</u>
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1913 .....	\$11,838.69
Total receipts from State .....	32,640.44
Miscellaneous receipts .....	194.46
Total receipts .....	<u>\$44,673.59</u>

**LIST OF DEMAND LOANS.****Due American National Bank, September 30, 1914.**

Dated Dec. 30, 1911, on demand.....	\$8,514.55
Less Credits:	
January 5, 1912.....	\$2,914.21
May 20, 1912 .....	4,251.18
April 13, 1914 .....	200.86
	————— \$7,366.25
	————— \$1,148.30
Dated Feb. 9, 1912, on demand .....	\$4,257.39
Dated Feb. 29, 1912, on demand .....	\$3,579.14
Less credit:	
April 13, 1914 .....	3,579.14
	—————
Total amount demand notes due American National Bank .....	\$5,405.69
Interest on above demand notes due from June 30, 1912 to September 30, 1914 .....	\$1,143.50
Less credit:	
April 13, 1914 .....	424.00
	————— \$719.50

**PRESIDENT'S REPORT.**

The members of the Board of Visitors have made frequent visits to the Institution during the past year and are glad to report that the work of the school has been eminently satisfactory.

A change in the time schedule of the classes has been effected whereby the literary work now occupies most of the morning periods and the industrial work the afternoon. This change has made possible a larger number of classes with less conflict.

The best and most modern methods of instruction have been adopted, and, so far as practical, the course of study made to conform to that in use in the best public schools.

The Montessori material has been found of inestimable value in the kindergarten, particularly in the development of the sub-normal child.

The addition of twelve new Remington typewriters has added much to the efficiency of the typewriting department. Three of the former pupils are now employed in public offices as typists. Students in the typewriting class in a competition with other schools all over the country, came off with special honors, seven



receiving pennants for writing twenty-five words a minute for ten consecutive minutes and two were awarded proficiency certificates for writing forty words a minute for fifteen consecutive minutes.

The success of domestic science among the girls has more than justified the small initial expenses of installation. In the short course which they have taken, the girls have acquired a very practical knowledge of simple cooking and household management which will certainly make them happier and more useful members of home and community.

The art of rug weaving has proved another interesting and popular innovation. The first rug woven on the loom which was so generously presented by Mr. R. C. Ballard Thruston was given to him as a mark of appreciation. The younger boys and girls of the school have displayed much skill and ingenuity in fancy basketry and macramé work.

Besides these new courses, the regular work of the industrial department has been carried on as usual in sewing, knitting, crocheting, tatting, etc., for the girls, and simple carpentry, chair caning, broom making, mop making, willow basketry and piano tuning for the boys.

The musical department has maintained its usual high order of efficiency. The students who have graduated from this department are making satisfactory records as teachers and performers.

Regular systematic physical training in the gymnasium, folk dancing, modern dancing, and dramatics of various kinds have served to stimulate and aid bodily growth, development and grace. The splendid victory won by the blind boys over their normal competitors of the same age at the 13th Annual Track and Field Meet held on May 16th, proved the value of the systematic training, simple diet and regular habits.

Every effort has been made to encourage dramatic entertainments for several reasons. The pupils acquire independence and freedom of movement, they develop originality of thought, and self confidence of manner and many latent possibilities are aroused. They also furnish a pleasing relaxation from regular routine of school work and create a wholesome school spirit. Three such entertainments were given during the course of the session; the Minstrels by the boys on March 6; an Outdoor Pageant, by the girls on June 1, and the Toy Shop by the primary children on June 4th. Programs of these performances and pictures of the participants are found elsewhere in this report.

The annual concert and closing exercises of the school were held on Monday, June 8th. For the first time in the history of the Insti-

tution, certificates of proficiency were presented to the six students who made satisfactory records in the several departments and were leaving school permanently. Their names are as follows:

Beulah Calvert, literary, musical and industrial departments.

Louis Grater, literary, musical and industrial departments.

Mary Jennings, literary, musical and industrial departments.

Leona Richie, literary, musical and industrial departments.

Mannie Carrington, literary, musical, industrial and piano tuning departments.

Lee Greer, literary and industrial departments.

At the last meeting of the General Assembly, two bills affecting the Institution were brought before that body. Senate Bill 303, amending the Kentucky Statute reducing the Board of Visitors from nine to five members and requiring the Superintendent to be a trained teacher of the blind, was passed unanimously. An act to appropriate money to pay an indebtedness to the American National Bank for money advanced by them to maintain the Institution covering the administration of a previous Board failed of passage for lack of time and sufficient attention.

This means that the Institution continues to struggle for a longer time under the burden of an indebtedness. At the beginning of the present fiscal year, the total demand notes with interest held by the American National Bank amounted to about \$10,000.00. In April, 1914, we were forced to pay by a judgment about \$4,000.00 on his debt. By the strictest and most careful management, economy and sacrifice, we were able to save out of our appropriation and have to our credit at the end of the State's fiscal year, June 30, 1914, about \$3,000.00, to be still further applied to reduce our indebtedness. Through our misunderstanding of the law regulating the payment of this money it was not paid until November, 1914, and so does not show on our books for this fiscal year where it really belongs. The total indebtedness to the American National Bank at the close of our present fiscal year, September 30, 1914, as shown by the financial statement is about \$6,000.00. It is to be hoped that the next General Assembly will realize the needs of this most noble and worthy Institution and relieve it of the financial handicap under which it has been struggling. Many improvements in both property and equipment should be made to maintain this Institution in the front rank of similar schools. First of all, the safety of the property as well as the safety of the lives of the children, demand a new heating plant. The old boilers have been many times patched and experts pronounce them unsafe. Any further delay imperils both

property and life. An adequate laundry is sorely needed. At present all laundry work must be done by hand. The estimated cost of heating plant and steam laundry is about \$15,000.00.

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**Annual Concert by Advanced Pupils in Music at the Kentucky  
Institution for the Education of the Blind,  
Monday, June 8, 1914, at 3 p. m.**

1. Chorus: Incline Thine Ear to Me.....Himmel
2. Piano Solo: Wachterlied .....Grieg  
Robert Seymour.
3. Piano Duet, 2 pianos: Festival Sounds.....Nurnberg  
Mannie Carrington and Samuel Richie.
4. Chorus: Hunting Song .....Shirley
5. Piano Solo: Grand Polonaise .....de Koutski  
Samuel Richie.
6. Piano Trio, 6 hands: March Triomphale.....Gobbaerts  
Carl Graham, Bertrand Becker, Robert Seymour.
7. Chorus: Some Folks Do .....Foster
8. Two Pianos, 8 hands: Sous Les Magnolies.....Baker  
Mannie Carrington,  
Robert Seymour,  
Samuel Richie,  
Bertrand Becker.
9. Chorus: O Italia Beloved .....Root
10. Piano Solo: { Solfegietto .....Emanuel Bach  
By the Brook .....Karganoff  
Adelaide Kerr.
11. Piano Solo: To a Water Lily.....MacDowell  
Beatrice Bateman.
12. Chorus: The Sea Hath its Pearls.....Pinsutti
13. Piano Solo: { Gavotte 5th French Suite.....Bach  
Waltz, D flat .....Chopin  
Katherine Herndon.
14. Piano Solo: { Venetian Barcarolle .....Godard  
Witches' Dance .....MacDowell  
Louise Grater.
15. Chorus: Pilgrim's Chorus .....Verdi
16. Piano Duet: Nocturne, Midsummer Night's Dream.....Mendelssohn  
Katherine Herndon and Adelaide Kerr
17. Savior Breathe an Evening Blessing.....Abt



**An Out-door Pageant Given by the Girls of the Kentucky Institution  
for the Education of the Blind, June 1, 1914, at 2:30 p. m.**

PART I—SHAKESPEARE'S GIRLS

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

Titania .....Eva Jane Ellis

	{ Florence Parker Bonnie Gillis Katherine Preston Rufena Richie Lily May Warren Hazel Parker
Fairies.....	

Song—I Know a Bank (from Midsummer Night's Dream.)

Dance of the Fairies.

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Portia .....Tressie Pace

Nerissa .....Lula Boggs

Page .....Bessie Lee

Jessica .....Sadie Hawkins

Song—Who is Sylvia? (from Two Gentlemen of Verona.)

AS YOU LIKE IT.

Rosalind .....Leona Richie

Celia .....Mary Jennings

Song—It Was a Lover and His Lass (from As You Like it.)

HAMLET.

Ophelia .....Grace Parker

ROMEO AND JULIET

Juliet .....Adelaide Kerr

Nurse .....Beulah Calvert

Peter .....Elvira Vires

Song—Hark! Hark! the Lark (from Cymbeline.)

TAMING OF THE SHREW.

Katherina .....Louise Grater

Song—Come Unto These Yellow Sands (from The Tempest.)

Dance and Finale.

PART II—FOLK DANCES

1. I See You .....Little Girls

2. Ma's Little Pigs .....Little Girls

3. Ace of Diamonds.....Intermediate Class

4. Twining the Wreath .....All the Girls

5. Poppy Dance .....Advanced Class

6. Reap the Flax .....Intermediate Class

7. Butterflies .....Advanced Class

8. Parasol Girls.....Seven Girls

9. May-Pole Dance.....Advanced Class

**The Blackville Minstrels Given by the Boys of the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, Friday, March 6, 1914,  
at 8 p. m.**

**PROGRAMME**

Overture—Chocolate Bon-Bons.

Bones—C. Graham, L. Williams.

Middleman—C. B. Martin.

Tambos—L. Philippe, H. Puckett

**PART I—GRAND OPENING.**

Opening Chorus—We Belong to the Booster Club.

Song—Apple Blossom Time in Normandy.....R. Seymour and Chorus

Song—Chesapeake Bay .....C. Graham and Chorus

Ballad—When You and I Were Young, Maggie.....S. Richie

Finale—Off to the Barbecue.

**PART II—OLIO.**

The Happy Family { Mammy .....C. Graham  
                              { Daddy .....S. Begley

Pickaninnies:

F. Coulter,           E. Schweers,           R. Gaunce,           E. Allen.

Oration—Spring Am Come.....R. Hanks

Song—Kentucky Rose.....{ C. Graham  
  { B. Becker

**GALA DAY IN BLACKVILLE.**

Rastus .....L. Philippe

Drill—Manners

D. Sutton           C. Burke           L. Lay           N. Cooke

E. Hays           O. Sumner           R. White           C. Denton

Waltz and Virginia Reel.

Belles:

Swells:

C. Graham

D. Sutton

B. Becker

R. White

R. Chamberlain

O. Sumner

C. Burke

L. Lay

Orchestra—Selection.

Song—There's a Girl in the Heart of Maryland.....R. Seymour

Assisted by L. Lay, E. Smith, R. Chamberlain, B. Becker,

C. Graham, O. Sumner, R. White.

Orchestra—Bundle of Rags.

**PART III—AFTERPIECE.**

The Booster Club of Blackville.

Honorable Bill Jonhson—Running for Judge.....H. Puckett

Abraham Lincoln Washington—Running for Chickens.....R. Hanks

William Bilkins Smith—Running for Anything.....C. Burke

Charles Augustus Hotfoot—Slow to Run for Anything.....C. Graham

James Jackson Muchmouth—Running for a Crap Game.....	L. Philippe
Garfield Fussfeathers—A Chicken Inspector.....	R. Seymour
Alexander Brutus Thicklips—Pork Chop Inspector.....	W. Murphy
Rufus Rastus Goggenheimer—Health Inspector .....	B. Becker
Horace Wetweather Cutup—Razor Inspector.....	R. White
Michael Angelo Wishbone—An Artist .....	S. Richie

Orchestra composed of boys from the Colored Department under the direction of Otis Eads.

### Annual Track and Field Meet

#### Independents vs. K. I. B.

Saturday Afternoon, May 16, 1914, Half-past Two O'clock at the  
Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind.

#### OFFICIALS

Referee—George Buechel.

Field Judges

J. S. Leake,

Owen McCann,

W. F. Rogers

Timers—C. E. Zink, Arthur Bender, Lewis Cohen.

Starter—Max Isaacs.

Scorer and Announcer—Huntoon McCann.

Distributor of Prizes—John Tierney.

Team Cup and Pins offered by Superintendent, Susan B. Merwin.

#### K. I. B.

Clifford B. Martin, Coach

16 Richie  
18 Becker  
20 Philippe  
22 Denton  
24 Sutton  
27 Burke  
28 Sumner  
30 Carrington  
32 Lay

#### INDEPENDENTS.

J. Curtis Black, Coach

1 Schwartz  
2 Hegan  
3 Norman  
4 Sanders  
5 Sanderson  
6 Ewald  
7 Hanks  
8 Willingham

#### 18-FOOT ROPE CLIMB, FREE STYLE.

1.

Hanks  
Becker

Sumner  
Richie

2.

#### 75-YARD DASH.

Becker  
Richie  
Sutton  
Denton

Sanderson  
Schwartz  
Ewald  
Hegan

## 3. STANDING BROAD JUMP.

Schwartz	Sanders
Philippe	Becker
Sanderson	Norman
Denton	Richie

## 4. 50-YARD DASH.

Becker	Sanderson
Richie	Schwartz
Philippe	Ewald
Denton	Hegan

## 5. 50-YARD EGG RACE.

Becker	Schwartz
Richie	Norman
Philippe	Ewald
Carrington	Hegan

## 6. THREE CONSECUTIVE JUMPS.

Hegan	Sanderson
Sumner	Becker
Schwartz	Sanders
Philippe	Richie

## 7. 50-YARD THREE-LEGGED RACE

Becker-Richie	Sanderson-Schwartz
Philippe-Carrington	Ewald-Hegan
Sutton-Sumner	Sanders-Norman
Burke-Lay	

## 8. 50-YARD SACK RACE.

Carrington	Sanders
Lay	Hegan
Sumner	Norman
Willingham	Ewald

## 9. STANDING HIGH JUMP.

Sanderson	Becker
Sumner	Sanders
Schwartz	Richie

## 10. TUG-OF-WAR.

Richie	Norman
Becker	Ewald
Sutton	Hegan
Philippe	Sanderson
Denton	Sanders or Schwartz

First place counts 5 points; second, counts 3 and third, 1. Tug-of-war counts 5 points to the winning team.



**TO THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF BLIND CHILDREN  
OF KENTUCKY.**

In almost every State in our Union, there are free schools for the various defective classes.

Kentucky established her school for the blind in 1842, being the eighth school of the kind in the country. There are now forty-five of such schools in the United States, in which were trained last year, 4678 blind children, of whom 145 were in the Kentucky School for the Blind at Louisville.

The purpose of the State in founding the school was to give to the child with defective sight as good an education as is offered to the seeing child, and, in addition, to give it instruction in manual training.

In 1884, the General Assembly passed an Act providing for the addition of a department in a separate building, and distinct from the whites, for the education of the colored blind children of the State.

In carrying out the purposes of the founders of this public school for the blind, the Board has endeavored to meet the expectations of a wise and beneficent public sentiment. They have tried to follow in the line first marked out by those eminent men who founded and for many years guided the progress of the school. With this end in view, they have secured skillful and devoted teachers, good and faithful servants, improved educational appliances, and have provided that the children under their control shall be properly and kindly cared for in respect to their food, their shelter, their clothing, and their health, thus providing the advantages of a high-class boarding school, free of cost, for all blind children.

Notwithstanding all this, about 70 per cent of the blind children of Kentucky, between the teachable ages of six and sixteen years of age, are growing up in ignorance, without any share in the great advantages so freely offered by the State.

The American idea for a school for the blind is as far removed from its being an asylum, on the one hand, as it is from its being a hospital for the treatment of diseased eyes, on the other hand.

Its work is strictly educational, and it is established, not out of charity for the afflicted, but from a sense of justice that recognizes the fact that, under the principles of our government, a free education is the birth-right of every child in the republic.

A blind child, or one with defective sight should be sent to school as soon as it can get along without a nurse, say at six or seven years of age. Every year's delay after that time renders the

task of its education more difficult and incomplete. From the moment it reaches the school, the sense of touch has to be persistently trained. The kindergarten, with its great variety of devices and employment for busy fingers, is of inestimable value for this purpose, and the work done by the children in this department arrests the attention and excites the admiration of the most careless visitor.

After the kindergarten, the child studies things and models of things: and in its study of geography, models in sand and clay, the surface of his State and county, and the grand divisions of the globe; he is taught to read and write and cipher: he studies grammar, history, natural philosophy and all the branches of a good education.

If he has any musical ability, it is scientifically and sedulously cultivated, for it is in the practice of the art of music that he can compete with his seeing comrades on more equal terms than in any other occupation.

He is also given instruction in the work shop, where he learns to cane chairs, make brooms, mops, baskets and to do simple carpentry, and upholstery, such as the repairing of lounges and the manufacture of mattresses. If he is capable of learning it, he is taught the art of piano-tuning, in which art several of our graduates have obtained well-deserved success. Graduates of our school are in charge of the music departments in the school for the blind in Louisiana and Arkansas.

The girls are carefully taught the use of the needle and learn, as they progress, how to patch and darn and mend, how to knit, how to use the sewing machine, and how to cut out, fit together and make their own garments. They are also taught basketry and weaving and given a thorough course in domestic science, which includes the care of a house and the preparation and cooking of food.

In this course of study and development, extending over eight or ten years, the blind child gains a confidence in his own power that enables it to overcome, to a great extent, the natural awkwardness of blindness. It has become a youth of intelligence, an agreeable companion, a self-respecting, independent person, familiar with current events, with a well-trained mind and familiar with the amenities of civilized life. He is, to a considerable extent, prepared to earn a living for himself.

To withhold from a child such opportunities is a serious mistake, while no greater kindness can be shown such a child than to secure for it the advantages of an education. The school year begins the second Wednesday in September and closes the second



Wednesday in June, and at the close, the children are returned to their homes, as it is the desire of the trustees to maintain, as far as possible, the home ties of the child.

The members of the Board will gladly correspond with any person who wishes to learn more of the school, or who desires to learn how to proceed to have a child admitted to the school.

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### BOARD OF VISITORS.

GENL. BENNETT H. YOUNG, President.

THOS. L. JEFFERSON,  
THOS. C. TIMBERLAKE,  
J. C. COX,  
CHARLES P. WEAVER,

DR. JAMES B. STEEDMAN,  
T. P. SATTERWHITE, JR.,  
W. H. BARTHOLOMEW,  
THOS. D. OSBORNE.

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### TERMS OF ADMISSION

In respect to the forms to go through to secure the admission of a child to the Kentucky Institution for the Education of the Blind, it is only required that the child be of so defective vision as to be unable to get an education in the ordinary schools; that it be of good health and sound mind, and within the ages of six and eighteen, for it must be remembered that the Institution is neither a hospital nor an asylum. If the child is destitute, the fact should be so certified by the county judge, and in that case, clothing will be provided. No charge is made for board or tuition. The school session begins on the second Wednesday of June. Pupils will be admitted at any time within these dates, but they are much benefited by beginning promptly at the first of the session. The children all return to their homes in the summer.

If fuller information is desired, it may be had from the Superintendent or from any of the trustees, who will cheerfully correspond with any person wishing to place a blind child in the Institution.

APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION SHOULD ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN WRITING.

What is the child's name?.....  
When was the child born?.....  
Where was the child born?.....  
What was the name of the father?.....  
What was the mother's maiden name?.....  
What was the cause of the child's blindness?.....  
How long has its eyes been affected?.....  
How much can the child see?.....

Are any of the child's kin blind, or have any of them trouble  
with their eyes? .....

If so, state who these are? .....

Have the child's eyes ever been examined by an oculist? .....

.....

If so, when? .....

What was the name of the oculist? .....

Has the child been vaccinated? .....

Is the child of good health and sound mind? .....

What is the post office address of the child's parents or guard-  
ian? .....

Where and to whom may a telegraph message concerning the  
child be sent? .....

Who will care for the child during vacation? .....

.....

#### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

The following is a list of those who have held office in the Board of Visitors since the foundation of the Institution.

W. F. Bullock.....	1842 to 1864 and from 1873 to 1889
T. S. Bell, M. D.....	1842 to 1885
Samuel Casseday .....	1842 to 1849
John I. Jacob .....	1842 to 1846
James Pickett .....	1842 to 1843
Bryce M. Patton.....	1842 to 1843
Edward Jarvis, M. D.....	1842 to 1843
William Richardson .....	1842 to 1847
Garnett Dunean .....	1843 to 1843
Rev. Geo. W. Brush.....	1843 to 1845 and from 1864 to 1867
Charles J. Clark.....	1843 to 1852
Rev. Edw. P. Humphrey, S. S.....	1845 to 1856
Wm. F. Pettitt.....	1846 to 1849
Wm. Kendriek .....	1848 to 1852 and from 1864 to 1880
Lewis Ruffner .....	1849 to 1858
Bland Ballard .....	1849 to 1864
Rev. J. R. Breckinridge, D. D.....	1852 to 1860
William Tanner .....	1852 to 1856
William S. Bodley .....	1856 to 1864
Wm. Garnett .....	1857 to 1860
John Milton .....	1858 to 1860
John G. Barret .....	1864 to 1873
Rev. John L. McKee, D. D.....	1864 to 1867
Rev. D. P. Henderson, D. D.....	1864 to 1865

Floyd Parks .....	1864 to 1865	
W. B. Belknap.....	1865 to 1867	
James Harrison .....	1867 to 1888	
S. A. Atchison .....	1867 to 1869	
Hon. Henry Stites.....	1867 to 1888	
Hon. Thos. F. Bramlette.....	1867 to 1875	
J. B. McFerran.....	1869 to 1870	
Hon. Alfred T. Pope.....	1870 to 1874	
Z. M. Sherley .....	1873 to 1879	
G. H. Cochran.....	1873 to 1889	
Rev. J. H. Heywood.....	1879 to 1896	
T. L. Jefferson.....	1874 to 1884	
W. N. Haldeman.....	1875 to 1889	
John A. Carter.....	1880 to 1894	
John P. Morton.....	1880 to 1888	
Hon. A. A. Stoll.....	1884 to 1888	
Thos. D. Osborne .....	1885 to 1888 and from 1904 to	
Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, D. D.....	1888 to 1896	
Hon. A. P. Humphrey.....	1886 to 1896	
Hon. James S. Pirtle.....	1888 to 1896	
Col. Chas. F. Johnson.....	1888 to 1896	
Benj. Bayless .....	1888 to 1891	
Robert Cochran .....	1888 to 1896	
Oscar Fenley .....	1889 to 1896	
Wm. A. Robinson.....	1891 to 1896	
Col. Andrew Cowan.....	1896 to 1900 and from 1908 to 1912	
Chas. T. Ballard.....	1896 to 1900	
Dr. Wm. Cheatham .....	1896 to 1900	
James A. Leach.....	1896 to 1900	
Dr. L. S. McMurtry .....	1896 to 1900	
Rev. A. Moses, D. D.....	1896 to 1902	
M. Muldoon .....	1896 to 1900	
Logan C. Murray.....	1896 to 1900 and from 1908 to 1912	
Hon. A. E. Willson.....	1896 to 1900	
Gen'l Bennett H. Young.....	1900 to 1908 and from 1912 to	
Thos. L. Jefferson.....	1900 to 1908 and from 1912 to	
Dr. James B. Steedman.....	1900 to 1908 and from 1912 to	
Walter Walker .....	1900 to 1908	
Henry Y. Offutt.....	1900 to 1908	
Hon. Henry S. Barker.....	1900 to 1908	
Dr. Frank C. Simpson.....	1900 to 1908	
Col. Zach Phelps .....	1900 to 1902	
Henry Kaufman .....	1902 to 1912	

Daniel S. Mills.....	1908 to 1910
Frank N. Hartwell.....	1908 to 1912
D. W. Fairleigh.....	1908 to 1912
Dr. S. Brzozowski.....	1908 to 1912
D. X. Murphy.....	1908 to 1912
W. Garnett Munn .....	1910 to 1912
Charles P. Weaver.....	1912
John C. Cox.....	1912
W. H. Bartholomew.....	1912
T. P. Satterwhite, Jr.....	1912

THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT HAS BEEN HELD BY :

Hon. Wm. F. Bullock.....	1842 to 1864 and from 1885 to 1888
Dr. T. S. Bell.....	1864 to 1885
Hon. James S. Pirtle.....	1888 to 1896
Col. Andrew Cowan .....	1896 to 1900
Gen'l. Bennett H. Young.....	1900 to 1908
Col. Andrew Cowan.....	1908 to 1912
Gen'l. Bennett H. Young.....	1912

THE OFFICE OF TREASURER HAS BEEN HELD AS  
FOLLOWS:

Samuel Casseday .....	1842 to 1843
William Richardson .....	1843 to 1854
John Milton .....	1854 to 1860
John G. Barret .....	1860 to 1890
Will S. Parker.....	1890 to 1899
Logan C. Murray .....	1899 to 1900
Thos. L. Jefferson.....	1900 to 1908
Logan C. Murray .....	1908 to 1912
Albert S. Rice .....	1912

THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT HAS BEEN HELD  
AS FOLLOWS:

Bryce M. Patton.....	1842 to 1871
B. B. Huntoon.....	1871 to 1912
Susan B. Merwin.....	1912 to



**PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.****TO PARENTS OF SIGHTED AND BLIND CHILDREN.**

(Translated from the German by Miss Schneider.)

What should parents do to prevent sighted children from becoming blind?

If God has given your children sight, thank Him and watch over them carefully that their sight may not be impaired through any neglect on your part.

1. When a child is born, insist that the nurse or midwife washes out the child's eyes thoroughly, as she was taught to do. Examine in the first week of the little one's life the eyes daily yourself, and if there is the slightest redness on the lids, swelling or discharge, send for the doctor at once and follow his instructions minutely. In the meantime, wash the child's eye or eyes about every ten minutes with a clean soft rag or cotton-wool wrung out of plain cold water, gently wiping from the temple toward the nose. Never use the same rag or cotton-wool twice, but burn it at once; be particularly careful not to touch both eyes with the same piece, also that in the act of cleansing nothing gets into your own eyes. INFLAMMATION IN THE EYES OF THE NEW-BORN CHILD IS A VERY DANGEROUS AND INFECTIOUS ILLNESS, AND IF PROMPT MEASURES ARE NOT TAKEN DESTROYS IN MOST CASES THE SIGHT ENTIRELY, BUT IF THESE INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOLLOWED, THERE IS EVERY HOPE THAT THE CHILD'S SIGHT MAY BE PRESERVED.

2. Never allow your children to play with things which may easily injure the eyes, as nails, forks, pieces of glass, etc. A great number of children lose their sight through injury. Although only one eye is injured, there is also great danger that the other may become inflamed and lose power of sight. In every case get a doctor's advice at once.

3. If you are nursing your child through measles, scarlet fever, etc., be very careful to follow the doctor's instructions, even after your child is better, as through the slightest carelessness blindness may arise.

4. If your children are delicate, particularly if they are scrofulous, there is great danger that they may become blind. Be, therefore, very careful of them, give them plenty of light nourishing food, as milk and eggs, and plenty of fresh air, that they may become strong and healthy.

5. Never allow your children to use their eyes in the twilight or by insufficient light, or they will become weak and shortsighted.



6. Never allow your child to wear glasses until the doctor has examined the eyes and ordered them.

Again it is strongly advised to take the child to a doctor if there is any sign of inflammation or impaired sight.

### HOW SHOULD PARENTS TRAIN AND TREAT THEIR BLIND CHILDREN?

If you have a blind child, think that God has given it to you to give it your special love and devotion. If you educate and train it properly it will grow up to be a happy and useful member of society, able to fulfill its duties in life to its satisfaction and your joy. But if you neglect or spoil it, it will grow up a poor creature, a burden to itself and those around.

Take the following advice to heart:

1. Treat the blind child as you would a sighted one. Teach it as soon as possible to use its limbs and brains. As soon as it begins to use its hands, give it all sorts of things to play with. The ear and intellect can soon be aroused by talking and singing and by musical toys.

2. The blind child must be taught to walk at the same age as a sighted one.

3. Never leave your child for any length of time alone and unoccupied in the same place, but insist that it goes through the rooms, house and later in the garden or yard, and even further, and that by touching things it will get to know all that surrounds it.

4. As soon as possible teach your child to dress, undress, wash and comb itself, to put away things neatly and tidily, to use at meals spoon, knife and fork at proper times. A blind child can do all this just as well as a sighted one, only you must take the trouble to teach and make it practice, as it can learn nothing by observation.

5. Watch carefully over the child's personal bearing. It can not see how other children behave themselves and is very apt to get into bad habits which will become intolerable to others later on, such as turning or twisting the head, making grimaces, putting the fingers in the eyes, sitting and walking with bent head and shoulders, etc. As soon as you notice such tendencies you must with gentleness and firmness rectify them. Once they become habits, years of schooling will not undo the mischief.

6. Let the child play as much as possible with sighted children in and out of doors. Take it for walks yourself and let it do little exercises. If it has to sit still, give it some toys to play with and occupy its mind.

7. Let the child touch and measure everything possible, so that it may get an idea of space and distance through touching, walking and measuring. To cultivate the sense of touch (so very important to the blind) give the child all the different materials, wood, plants, coins, etc., in the hands to feel.

8. Teach it as early as possible to occupy itself with useful work. Begin by letting it thread buttons in a string, shell peas or beans; afterwards teach it to dust, help to wash up, peel potatoes, gather fruit; let it feel and look after the cat, dog, bird or hens. Also teach it knitting, sewing and fancy work. You will be surprised what a blind child can learn if only the trouble is taken to teach it.

9. Talk often and much to the child. It cannot see the love and tenderness on your face, and therefore has special need of your voice. Ask questions about what it hears or feels and encourage it to ask you about the same.

10. Be careful never to talk about anything offensive in the presence of a blind child. It is so much more on the alert and remembers everything so much better than a sighted one.

11. Never regret, in its presence, the blindness, and never allow others to do it; such sympathy, though well meant, is apt to make it melancholy and sorry for itself to no use. Rather encourage it to be happy and bright, to do its work with spirit and pleasure, so that in the later years it may become independent of outside assistance.

12. Give your child plenty of opportunity to exercise its memory; it will be of invaluable service in later years. Teach it hymns, poems, texts, stories, etc., you will find it has great pleasure in learning.

13. A blind child can just as soon be taught religion and good morals as a sighted one. Act accordingly.

14. As soon as the child is of the age when it ought to go to school, send it to a blind school, that it may be taught well in all it ought to know.

### **The Prevention of Blindness.**

There are in the United States more than 64,000 blind persons, and of these more than a quarter are needlessly blind. In the State of New York there are more than 5,000 blind persons, and for the blindness of more than a quarter of these, there is NO EXCUSE except IGNORANCE OR NEGLECT. The ignorance is of many types—ignorance of the conditions which produce blindness; ignorance of the care of the eyes in the school room and in the homes; and ignorance of the delicacy of the eye. Neglect is also of many

kinds, but the most serious is neglect to use a preventive for infected eyes, and neglect of prompt and adequate treatment of the resultant inflammation when it occurs.

### **Common Causes of Blindness.**

The common causes of blindness divide themselves into two classes—the preventable and the inevitable. No amount of care will ever save some eyes from some infections, and no amount of mechanical protection can save an exposed eye from certain accidents or from the evil effect of improper medicine or from the results following many of the common diseases, such as smallpox, measles, scarlet fever or certain acute inflammations.

#### **Common Causes of Preventable Blindness:**

Ophthalmia of the New Born.

Hereditary Syphilis.

Later Pus Infections.

Sympathetic Inflammations.

Some Industrial Accidents.

Some Accidents in Play.

Progressive Nearsightedness.

Inflammatory and Other Causes.

Ophthalmia in the new born is DANGEROUS, is due to an infection, is PREVENTABLE, and if taken early is a CURABLE DISEASE. It is a severe inflammation of the eyes manifesting itself soon after birth and leaving the child with IMPAIRED VISION or absolute LOSS OF SIGHT WITHIN A FEW DAYS, unless prompt and efficient treatment has been administered.

There is a simple medical practice, which, if followed at the birth of every infant, would prevent approximately all Infant Ophthalmia. This practice is the application of a drop of some approved liquid preventive to the child's eyes at birth. The Health Board of New York City furnishes to midwives and physicians on application a one per cent. solution of silver nitrate, two drops of which may be placed in each eye of the child at birth. If the eyes are healthy it does no harm, merely produces a slight redness, which soon passes away. If they are infected, it destroys the germs. The State Department of Health hopes to make a similar distribution throughout the State.

Mothers, midwives, nurses and health officers should insist that this practice be followed by those having charge of the infant at birth.



### Later Pus Infections.

Later pus infections are of many kinds, and are mild or dangerous as the pus contains mild or dangerous germs. One of the most serious pus infections is that which results in Gonorrheal Conjunctivitis. If treated promptly the eye of an infant infected with this disease is likely to escape uninjured. But this disease in the eye of an adult is MOST SERIOUS and must have both IMMEDIATE and untiring treatment.

Gonorrheal Ophthalmia and Epidemic Conjunctivitis (pink eye) are so contagious that a small particle of secretion from an infected eye may infect a healthy eye and reproduce the disease in a most serious form.

Nurses and members of the family must exercise special care that no particle of secretion from an infected eye finds lodgment in their own eyes. The price of safety is not to use any article that has been used about the patient. Cloths, pledgets of cotton and material used for cleansing the diseased eye should be burnt at once. Towels, clothing and bedding should be carefully disinfected under the direction of a physician or nurse so that the infection may not reach it.

As these diseases are highly contagious, persons suffering from them should not be allowed to associate with others.

Trachoma (granulated lids)—So persistent and serious is this disease that immigrants found to be infected with it are at once sent back to their homeland, and in every case where it can be shown that the disease might have been recognized at the home port, the steamship company is fined one hundred dollars.

Towels, clothing and bedding should be thoroughly disinfected, and those exposed should carefully guard against infection. Persons using or in charge of public conveniences should be on their guard against this disease; towels used indiscriminately in public baths have been known to cause epidemics of Pink Eye and Trachoma.

### Hereditary Syphilis.

When a child is found to have Hereditary Syphilis, prompt and vigorous treatment must at once be resorted to. A common manifestation of this disease is chronic inflammation of one eye after the other, preventing the use of the eye for a year or more, and sometimes leaving the sight permanently injured.



### **Sympathetic Inflammations.**

It is a matter of common knowledge that a person who has suffered injury in one eye is liable to have a sympathetic attack in the other. If the eye is seriously injured, but heals, and is not removed, the sound eye may be affected even years later. Hence, it should be examined at least once a month by a competent oculist in order that the spread of the inflammation, if it occurs, may be discovered in its first and curable stages.

### **Industrial Accidents.**

The New York State Reports of Factory Inspection show about 200 industrial accidents annually, resulting in partial or total blindness; besides which are the large number of accidents occurring on railroads, in construction work and in field and forest. To reduce the number of those which occur in factories is the work of the factory inspectors and of other public officers; the Committee urges anyone who suffers injury to secure prompt treatment.

The majority of such accidents are due to small flying particles which strike the eye. If the particles are of steel or iron, the person injured should be sent immediately to an Eye Infirmary, where an opportunity is afforded for extracting the particle of steel or iron by the large magnet, thus giving the person the best chance of recovery. The flying particles often come from the use of cheap hammers and other poor tools. The employer owes it to his men to see that they are safely equipped. Where the resulting injuries are distinctly painful, an oculist should be consulted as soon as practicable. Where they are apparently trifling, the eye, after first relief, should be let severely alone; if the inflammation does not abate a physician should be consulted. It should not be bathed with domestic remedies or nostrums, nor, except on the advice of a physician, with anything but clean, warm water which has been boiled, or with a saturated boric acid solution, which may be obtained at any drug store. The eye should be wiped or bandaged only with the cleanest cloth; and if pus begins to form, no bandage should be worn, except on the advice of a physician.

Inflammation of the eyelids or other injuries to them should be treated with like care, and bruises or injuries to the face about the eyes should have careful attention, lest the eye itself become infected.

### **Measures for First Aid.**

Cinders and other particles can only be removed from the eye safely by a physician or an oculist. Where they must be removed by a layman, cleanliness is absolutely necessary. Therefore, pieces of

metal in common use or exposed to handling, such as pocket knives, pins or needles, should not be used, but rather small bits of clean, smooth wood, rolls of soft, clean paper, or a match with cotton wrapped about the end.

When lime or other caustic lodges in the eye, the eyeball should be flooded with olive, linseed, or machine oil, to be preferred in the order named—water should not be used. Where lime is likely to get into the eyes, olive oil should be kept in readiness. Oil should be applied freely to all burns to the eye or surrounding parts, and the eye should then be bandaged in a clean, dry cloth to exclude the air.

When acid strikes the eyes it may be washed out by bathing at once and quickly with a great deal of water. But if delay occurs, oil should be applied.

When the eyes are burned by ammonia, or other alkali, use diluted vinegar or a little lemon juice to neutralize the action of the ammonia. Water may be used promptly and in abundance.

When a hot particle lodges in the eye, remove it instantly if possible; if not, flood the eyeball with water or oil at once.

If proprietors of establishments would see that these and similar suggestions are indicated to their workmen and followed by them, a large proportion of blindness, resulting from minor accidents, could be avoided.

### **Accidents in Play.**

A material proportion of blindness is caused by accidents to children at play. Sometimes the eyeball is torn by a button-hook, or pierced by a knife or awl; or a scissors' blade used to untie a knot, slips and injures the eye. Some eyes have been injured by the crack of a whip, by shot from an air-gun or a toy pistol. Children should be warned against these things.

SMALL CHILDREN should never be allowed to use firearms and fireworks, and larger ones as little as possible, and then only after they have been taught to use them properly and under the supervision of a grown person. Every recurrence of our national holiday brings its train of melancholy accidents to the eyes from fireworks.

Eyes are apt to become nearsighted in the early years at school, and excessive reading will cause this nearsightedness to increase rapidly up to perhaps the student's eighteenth year. He is then, because of his poor sight, barred from those occupations in which it is not permissible to wear glasses and his weakened eyes are predisposed to various diseases injurious to vision. The nearsighted

child does not see distant objects well and therefore he loses interest in many outdoor pastimes and turns to reading for his recreation. Thus he increases his nearsightedness and injures his general health.

When nearsightedness is discovered early and eye-glasses are given that make distant vision normal and needless, near work is forbidden, the nearsightedness may be held in check and any considerable increase prevented. But the existence of nearsightedness is not often discovered early, for the child does not know that his distant vision is failing nor do his parents find it out, and his teacher is usually the first to notice the defect.

Recently it has become customary in the public schools to test the vision of all pupils periodically. By this means nearsightedness is discovered while it is still of low degree, measures are taken to prevent its progression, and the child does not become backward in school from inability to see the blackboard. Pupils in the public schools are thus cared for. In many private schools the necessity of periodical tests of vision by teachers has not yet been learned, and oculists see many neglected pupils of these schools who have become needlessly nearsighted before their condition has been discovered accidentally. Tests of vision should be made every year.

### **Neglect or Improper Treatment of the Eyes.**

Ignorance is the mother of many a blind eye. A patient often does not know the necessity, and so fails to return to the hospital for after-treatment of an inflammatory disease which affects the eyes. A "cold in the eyes" may mean anything from a cinder on the cornea to diphtheretic conjunctivitis. Therefore, it cannot, with safety, be either neglected or treated by an ignorant person. Yet either one or the other of these wrong courses is usually followed.

Some nostrums and domestic remedies are harmless, but in serious cases they do harm by losing time. Tea leaves, bread and milk, raw meat, oysters and many other domestic prescriptions may be bearers of infection. **THEY ARE THEREFORE DANGEROUS, AND SHOULD NOT BE USED. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD POULTICES EVER BE APPLIED TO THE EYE.**

There is a steadily increasing group of unfortunate persons who require more attention. They cannot be classed with blind; and yet they are handicapped in the work of life by defective sight. The ranks of the blind are steadily recruited from them.



**Take Care of the Eyes.**

When the eyes are weak, any virulent affection of the system is apt to extend to and attack them.

Keep the eyes clean. Wash them with warm water every morning, but do not go at once into a cold wind while the eyes are warm and moist. If the eyes water or the lids are red or full of matter in the morning, consult an oculist. He will either give medicine or glasses to cure them.

When you study, sit with the left side to the light, allowing it to fall over your shoulder on to your book, drawing or music.

Do most of your close work by daylight. Writing by artificial light is less taxing on the eyes than reading.

At night a good, clean oil-lamp will give a clear, steady light.

Electric light is next best. Gas is the worst—it flickers.

Sit straight—to bend over your work strains the eyes and makes them bloodshot.

Hold your work a foot away from your eyes. If you must hold it nearer or farther away, you probably need glasses, at least for study.

Don't read or do close work in the twilight—it strains the eyes.

When something falls into your eye, do not rub it, but wash it with warm water. After the lids are washed clean, take the lashes of the upper lid between the forefinger and thumb and draw the upper lid out and down over the lower. In this way particles lodged on the inner surface of the upper lid may frequently be removed. If the eye still hurts and you feel something in it, go to an oculist or a dispensary.

After measles, scarlet fever, croup, chicken pox, or diphtheria, have your eyes examined by an oculist. Eye troubles often follow these disease.

Do not overwork the eyes. When busy with close work, let the eye look away now and then to rest itself. Do not keep looking when it is unnecessary.

For information and literature, address the secretary.

GEORGE ALLEN HUBBELL, M. D.,

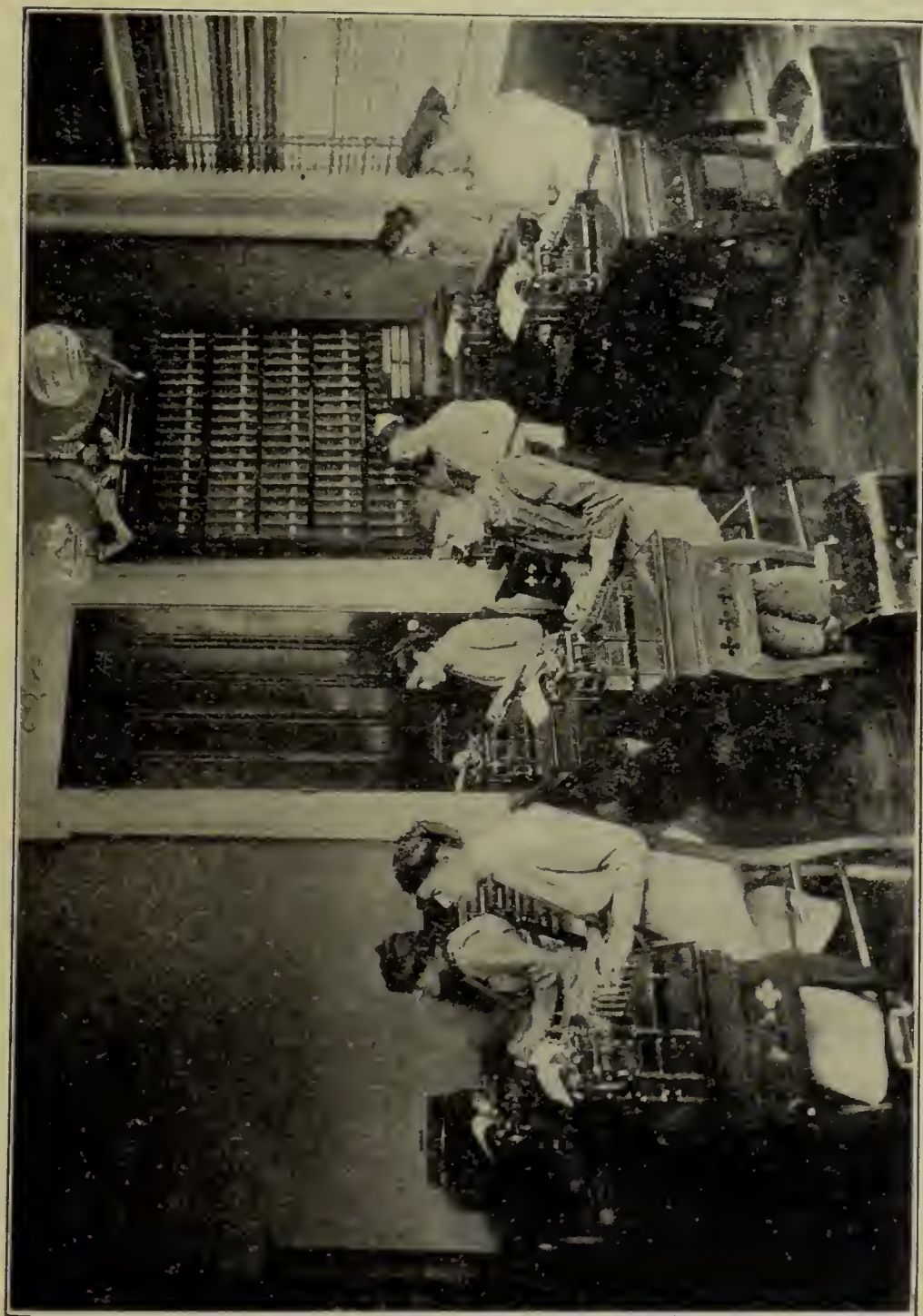
Executive Secretary.

New York City.

No. 289 Fourth Avenue,







TYPEWRITING CLASS

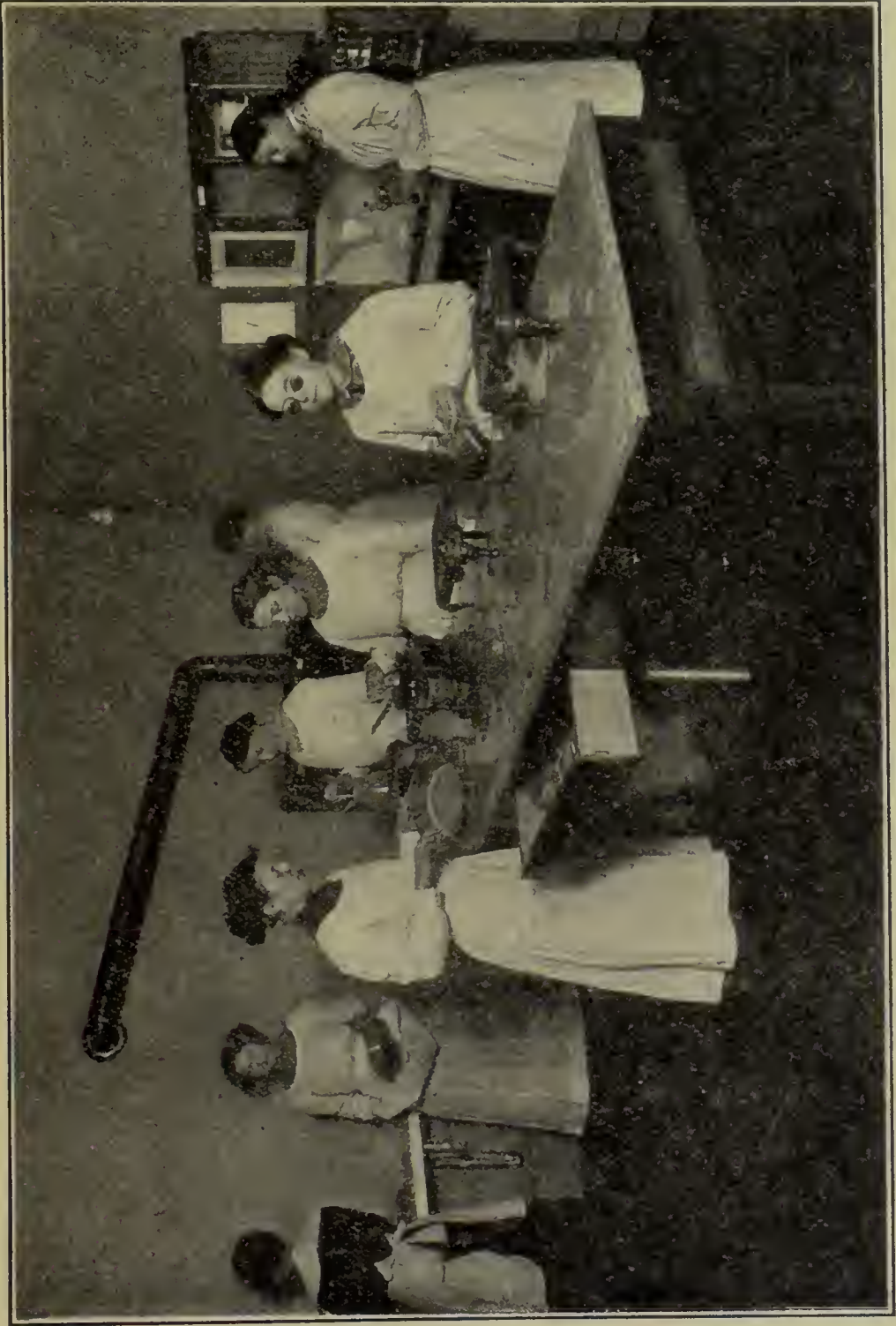




CLASS IN HANDICRAFT

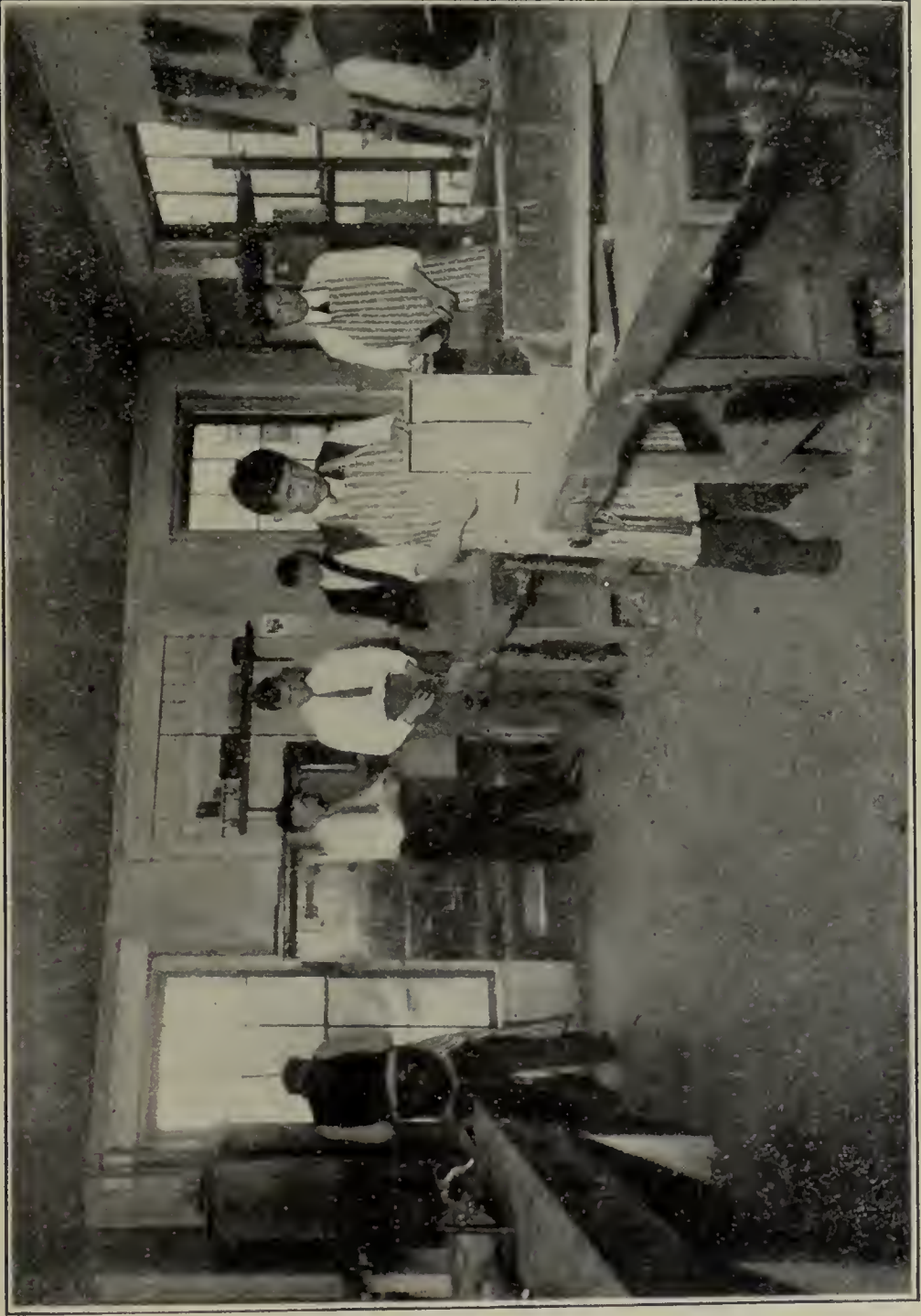






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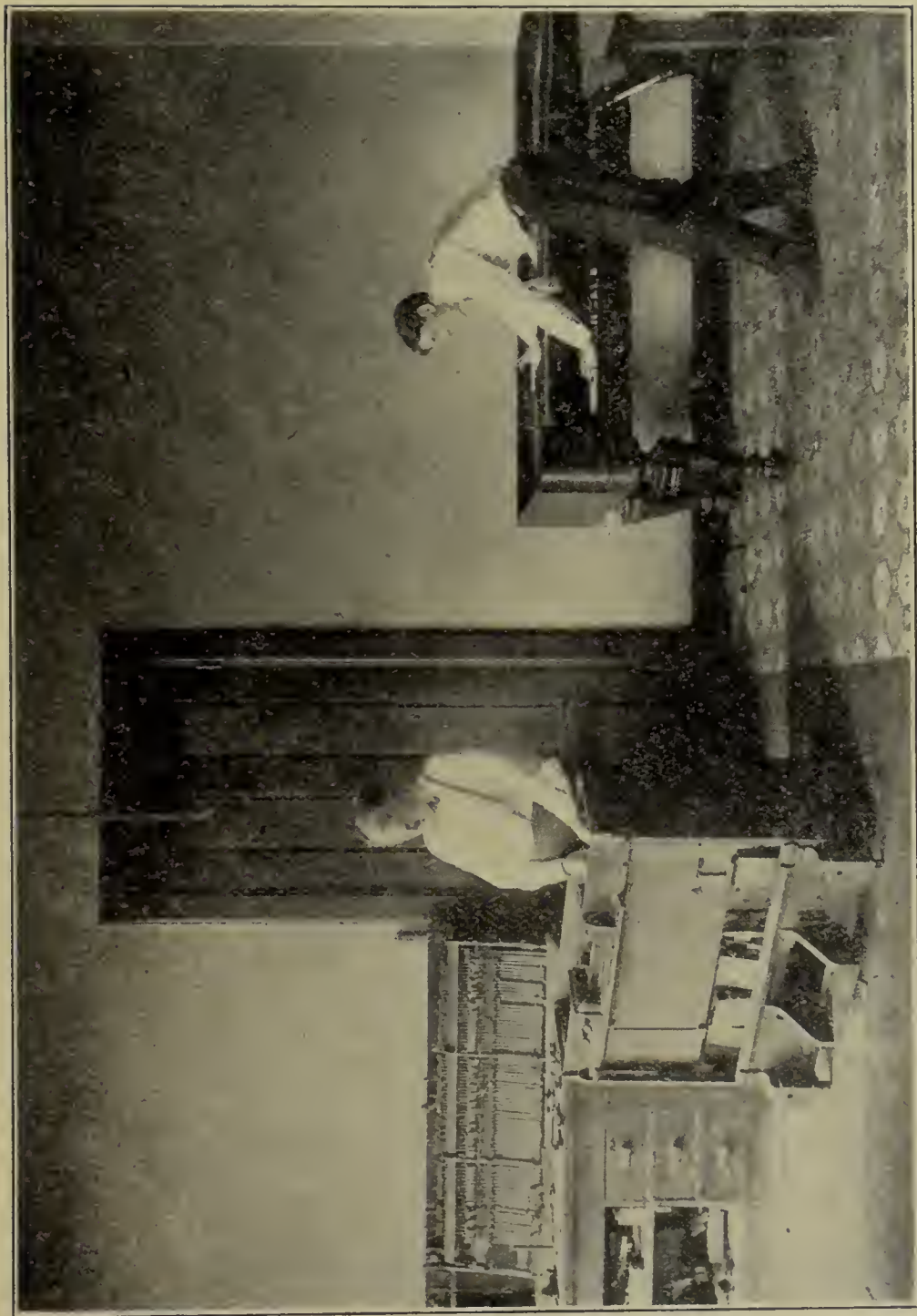




BOYS' WORKSHOP

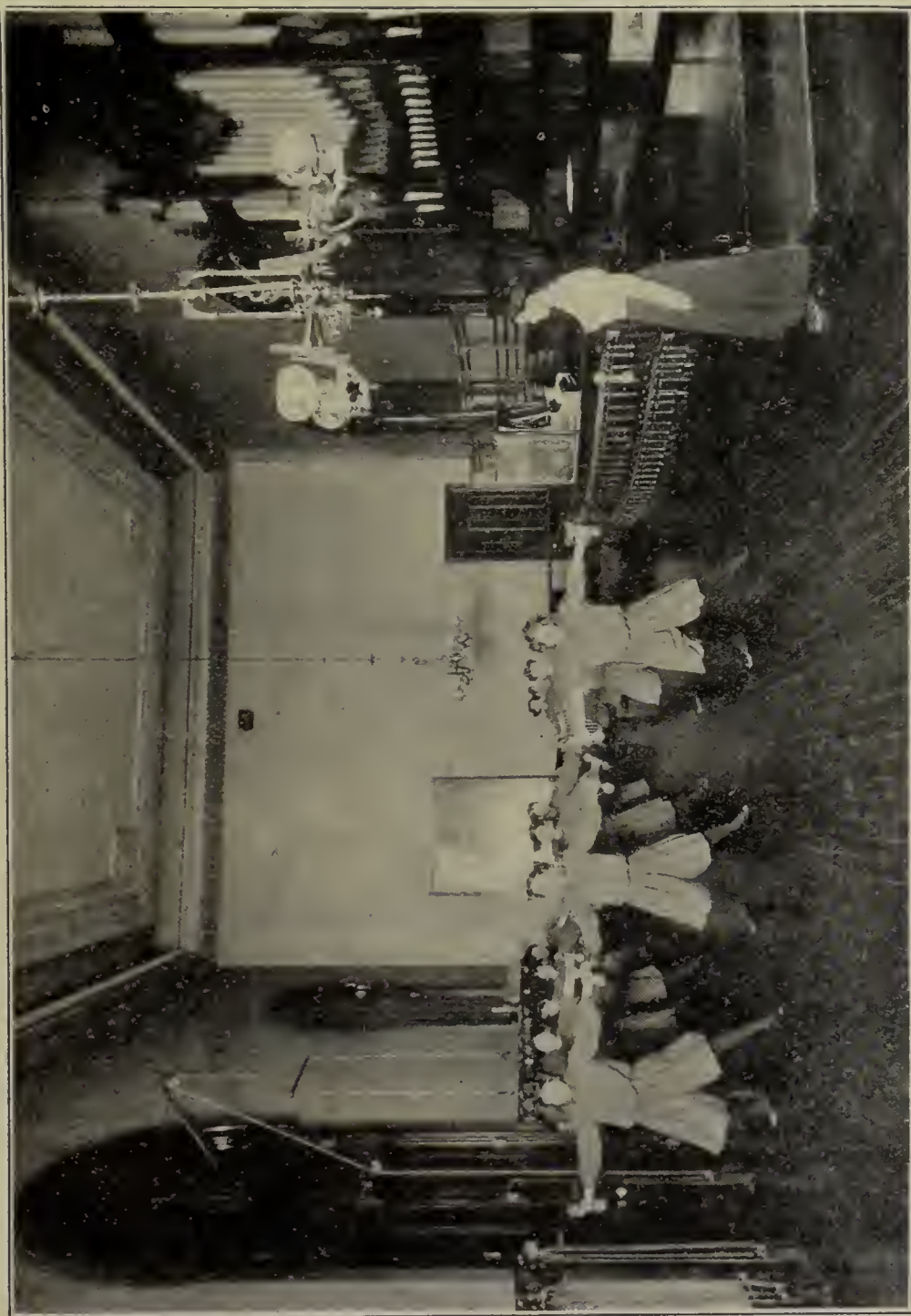






PIANO TUNING DEPARTMENT





GYMNASIUM







BOY SCOUTS



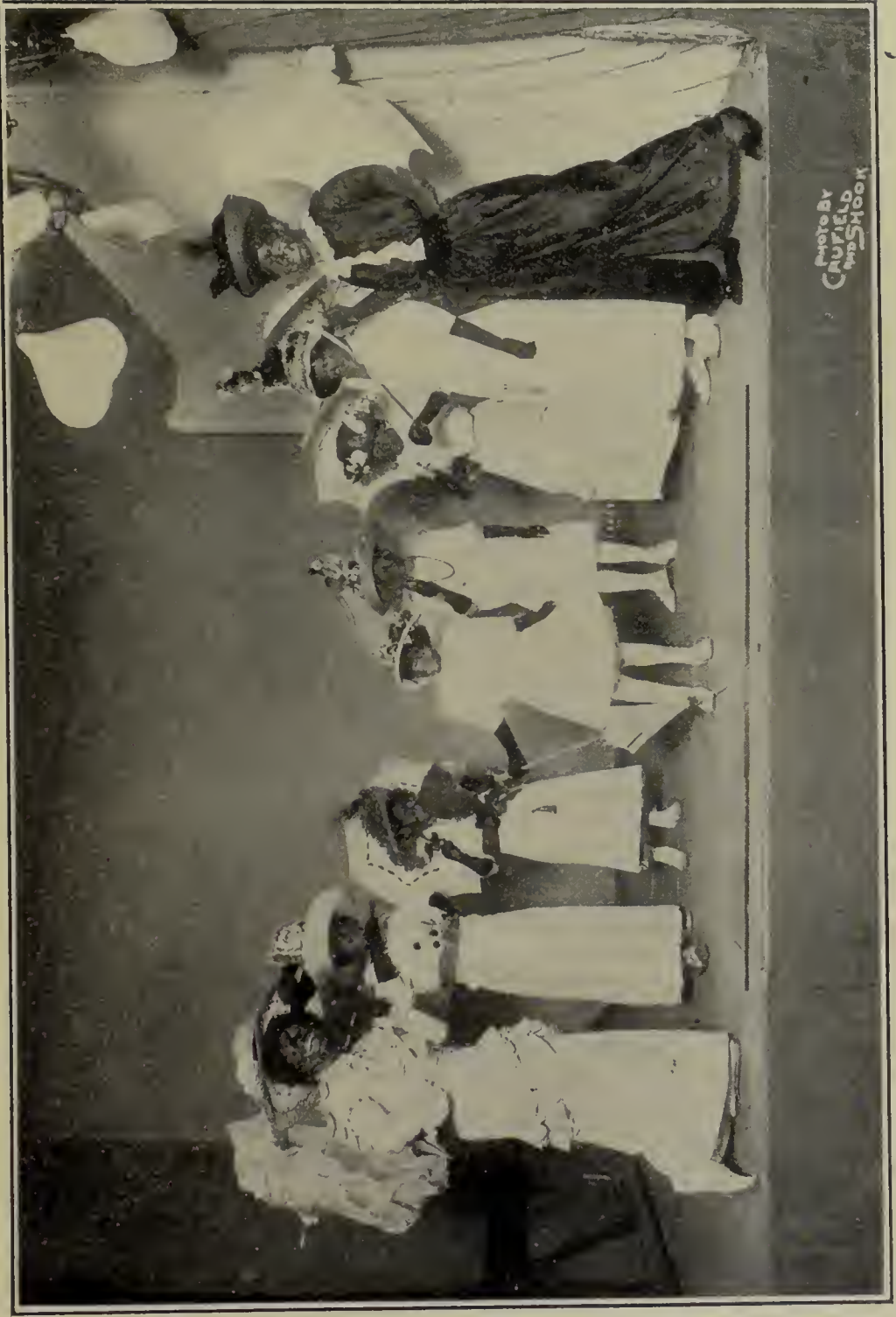


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Shook

MINSTRELS GIVEN BY BLIND BOYS







MAY DAY FETE



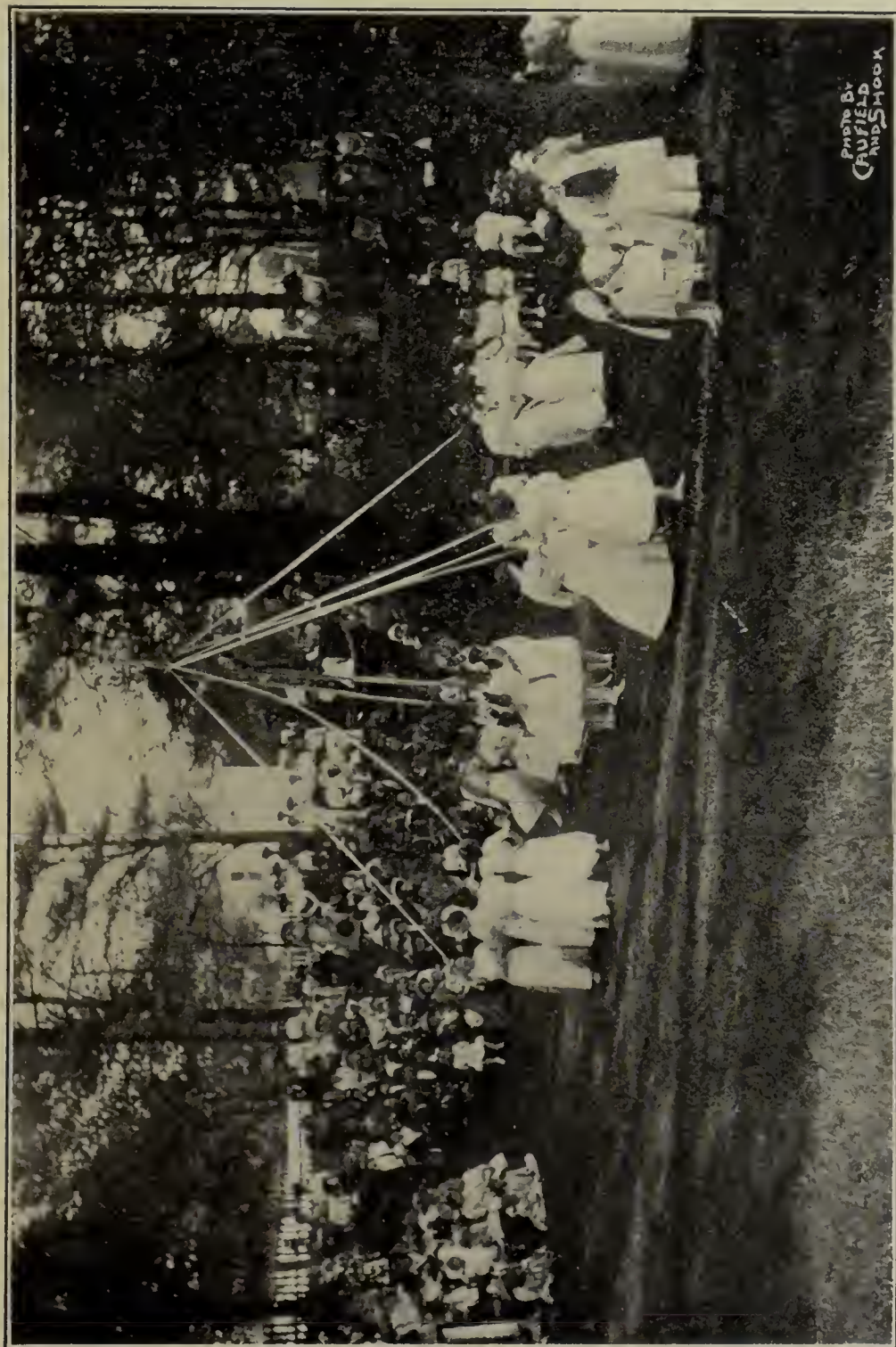
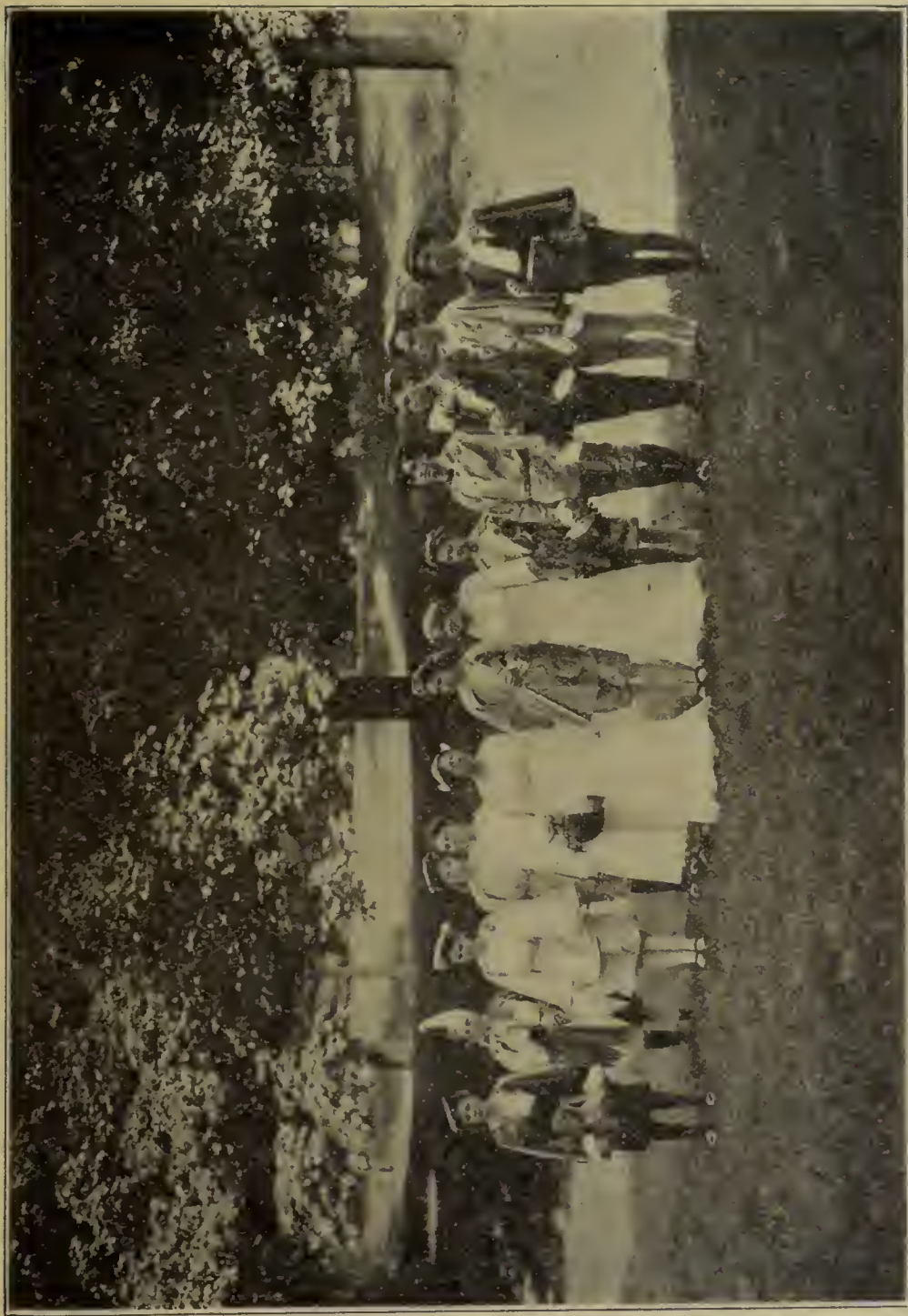


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MAY POLE DANCE

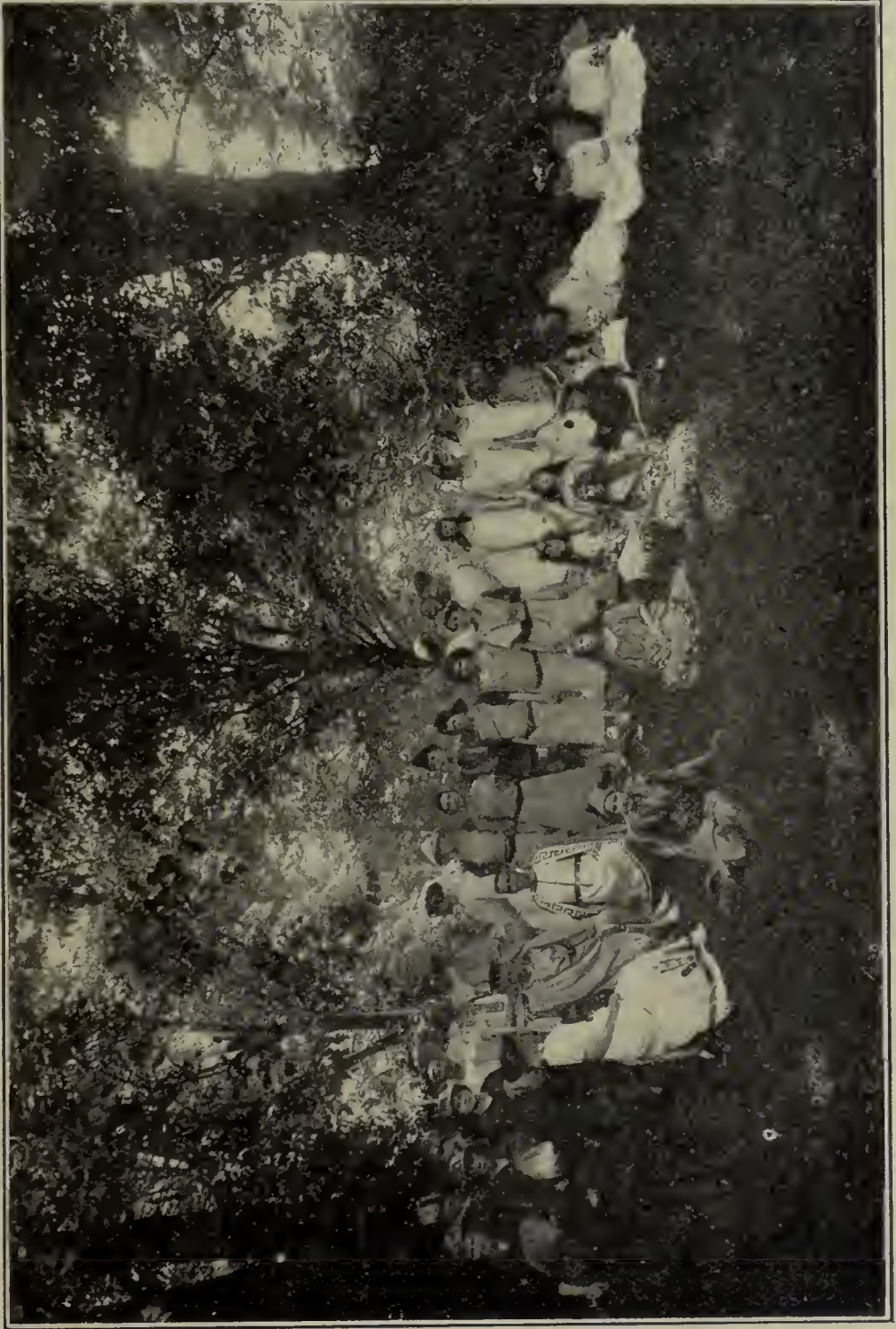






OUTDOOR PLAY--AS YOU LIKE IT

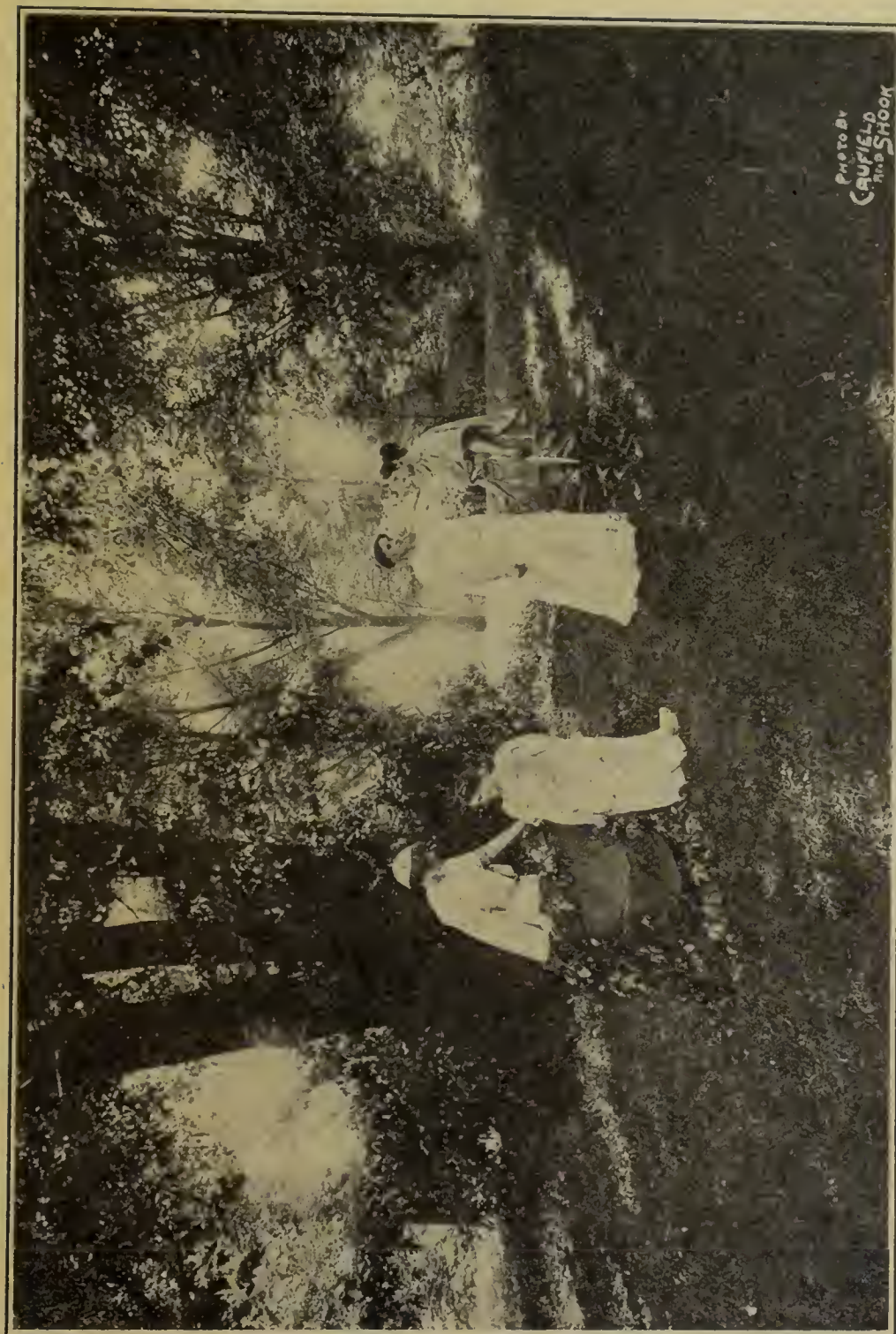




OUTDOOR PLAY—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM







THE LOVERS—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM





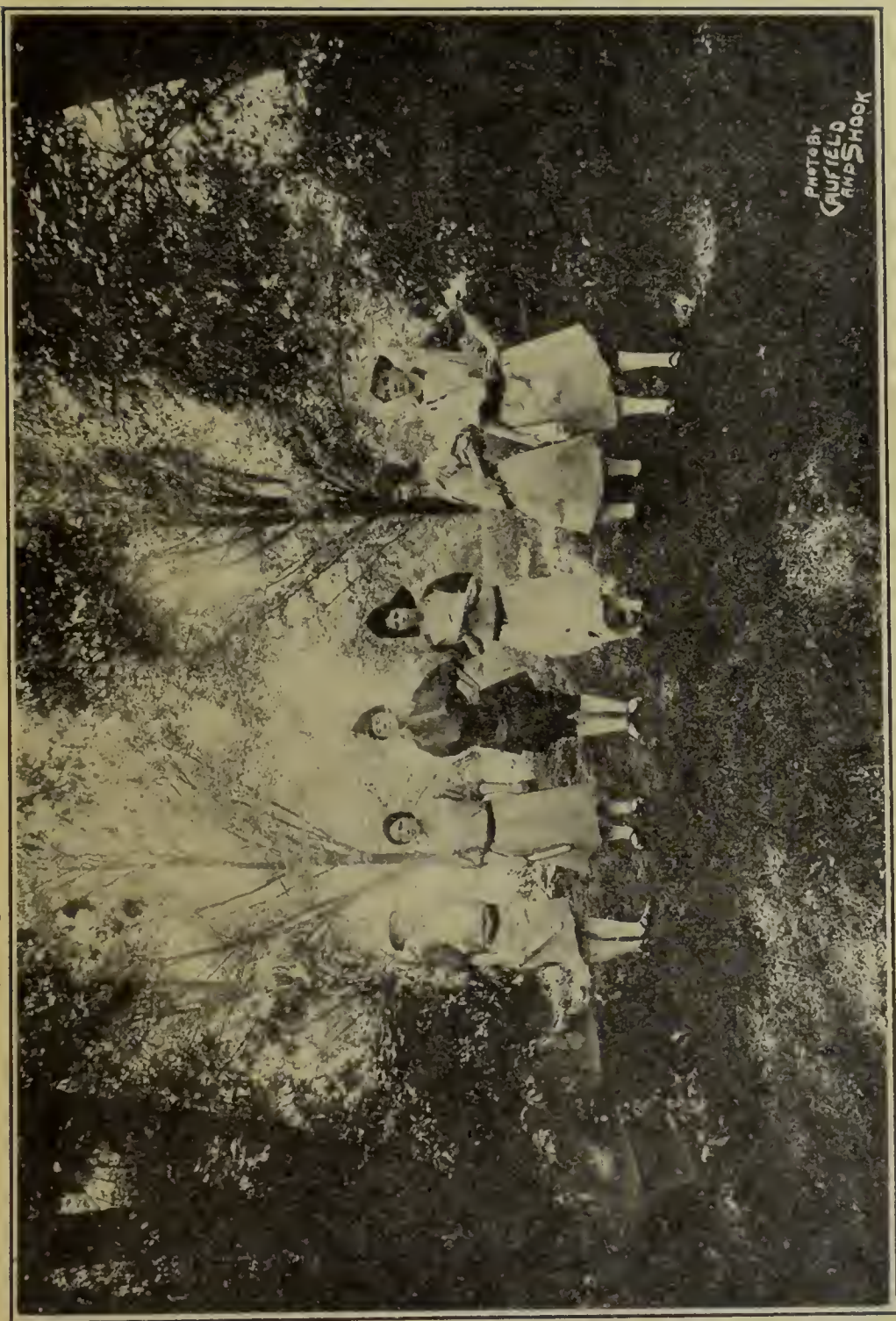


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THE PEASANTS—MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM







SOME CHARACTERS IN MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM





SHAKESPEARIAN PAGEANT







